

**Air and Radiation Division
Region 5**

Minnesota State Implementation Plan

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State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND EPISODES

Main Heading: AIR POLLUTION EPISODES

Subheading: Air Pollution Episodes

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7009.1000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Applicability. Parts 7009.1000 to 7009.1110 apply to any owner or operator of any emission facility having allowable emissions of any air pollutant of 250 or more tons per year located within or having air pollutant emissions affecting any area within the State of Minnesota for which an air pollution alert, air pollution warning, air pollution emergency, or air pollution significant harm episode has been declared by the commissioner.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND EPISODES

Main Heading: AIR POLLUTION EPISODES

Subheading: Control Actions

Item Subpart: Compliance required

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7009.1040

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Compliance required. Notwithstanding the provisions of other rules or of any installation permit, operating permit, stipulation agreement, variances, or order of the Agency, all persons shall, upon notification by the commissioner or the commissioner's designee, comply with episode control directives issued by the commissioner.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND EPISODES

Main Heading: AIR POLLUTION EPISODES

Subheading: Control Actions

Item Subpart: Control directive

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7009.1040

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Control directive. Control directives issued to any owner or operator of an emission facility shall be based on the emission reduction plan submitted to the commissioner pursuant to subpart 3; provided, however, that in the event that no emission reduction plan has been approved for such facility, the episode control directives shall be based upon the emission reduction objectives set forth at subpart 4.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND EPISODES

Main Heading: AIR POLLUTION EPISODES

Subheading: Control Actions

Item Subpart: Emission reduction objectives

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7009.1040

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4. Emission reduction objectives. For the purpose of this rule, emission reduction objectives shall be as indicated in Tables 2 through 6 in parts 7009.1070 to 7009.1110. In the event of episode levels of both particulate matter and sulfur dioxide the commissioner shall direct coal fired electric power generating facilities which pollutant is to be reduced at each facility.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND EPISODES

Main Heading: AIR POLLUTION EPISODES

Subheading: Control Actions

Item Subpart: Episode emission reduction plan

Federal Effective 07/21/82

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7009.1040

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Episode emission reduction plan. The owner or operator of each emission facility located within the State having allowable air pollutant emissions of at least 250 tons per year shall within 90 days of the effective date of these parts submit to the commissioner an episode emission reduction plan to be implemented at the facility in the event of a declaration by the commissioner of an air pollution episode. The plan shall be consistent with the emission reduction objectives in set forth in subpart 4 and shall designate at least two individuals to be notified in the event of the declaration of an air pollution episode. The plan shall be subject to the approval of the commissioner. If the commissioner finds that the plan is inconsistent with such emission reduction objectives the plan shall be returned to the owner or operator along with a written statement of the reason(s) for disapproval. The owner or operator shall correct the deficiency within 30 days of notification of disapproval and shall resubmit the plan to the commissioner.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND EPISODES

Main Heading: AIR POLLUTION EPISODES

Subheading: Control Actions

Item Subpart: Right to enter

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7009.1040

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 5. Right to enter. During the time that an air pollution episode declaration is in effect and has not been terminated, the owner or operator of any emission facility who has been directed to implement any portion of the facility's emission reduction plan shall allow the Agency, or any authorized employee or agent of the Agency, when authorized by law and upon the presentation of proper credentials to enter upon the property of the owner or operator for the purpose of obtaining information or examining records or conducting surveys or investigations pertaining to the operation of the emission facilities and the control equipment. The owner or operator shall make available on the premises to such Agency employee a copy of the episode emission reduction plan for the emission facility and shall, upon request of the Agency employee, demonstrate that the control directives issued to the owner or operator are being implemented.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND EPISODES

Main Heading: AIR POLLUTION EPISODES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Air pollutant

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7009.1010

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Air pollutant. "Air pollutant" means particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, ozone, carbon monoxide, or nonmethane hydrocarbons.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND EPISODES

Main Heading: AIR POLLUTION EPISODES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Alert level

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7009.1010

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Alert level. "Alert level" means the concentration of pollutants, as specified in part 7009.1020, at which first stage control actions are to be taken.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND EPISODES

Main Heading: AIR POLLUTION EPISODES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Allowable emission

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7009.1010

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4. Allowable emission. "Allowable emission" means the emission rate calculated using the maximum rated capacity of the emission facility unless the source is subject to enforceable permit conditions which limit the operating rate or hours of operation or both, and the applicable standard of performance set forth in Agency rules or the standard in the permit, whichever is more stringent.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND EPISODES

Main Heading: AIR POLLUTION EPISODES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Commissioner

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7009.1010

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 6. Commissioner. "Commissioner" means the commissioner of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency or the commissioner's designee.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND EPISODES

Main Heading: AIR POLLUTION EPISODES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Declaration

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7009.1010

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 5. Declaration. "Declaration" means the formal public notification of an episode made by the commissioner.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND EPISODES

Main Heading: AIR POLLUTION EPISODES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Emergency level

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7009.1010

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 7. Emergency level. "Emergency level" means that concentration of pollutants, as specified in part 7009.1020, at which third stage control actions are to be taken.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND EPISODES

Main Heading: AIR POLLUTION EPISODES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Episode

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7009.1010

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 8. Episode. "Episode" means that period of time during which ambient air concentrations of air pollutants equal or exceed the alert level and meteorological conditions are such that the air pollutant concentrations can be expected to persist or to increase in the absence of control actions.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND EPISODES

Main Heading: AIR POLLUTION EPISODES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Scope

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7009.1010

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Definitions. As used in parts 7009.1000 to 7009.1110, the following words shall have the meaning defined herein:

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND EPISODES

Main Heading: AIR POLLUTION EPISODES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Significant harm level

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7009.1010

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 9. Significant harm level. "Significant harm level" means that concentration of pollutants, as specified in part 7009.1020, at which fourth stage control actions are to be taken.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND EPISODES

Main Heading: AIR POLLUTION EPISODES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Warning level

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7009.1010

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 10. Warning level. "Warning level" means that concentration of pollutants, as specified in part 7009.1020, at which second stage control actions are to be taken.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND EPISODES

Main Heading: AIR POLLUTION EPISODES

Subheading: Emergency Powers

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7009.1050

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Nothing in these parts shall be interpreted to preempt the Agency's emergency powers as provided in Minnesota Statutes, section 116.11 (1978) or to preclude appropriate actions from being taken by the Agency to protect the public health.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND EPISODES

Main Heading: AIR POLLUTION EPISODES

Subheading: Episode Declaration

Item Subpart: Alert

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7009.1030

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Alert. An air pollution alert shall be declared by the commissioner when the commissioner finds that the concentration of any air pollutant has reached the alert level at any monitoring site and meteorological conditions are such that the air pollutant concentration can be expected to remain at, or exceed, the alert level for 12 or more hours or, in the case of ozone, to recur the following day at the same or higher levels unless control actions are taken.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND EPISODES

Main Heading: AIR POLLUTION EPISODES

Subheading: Episode Declaration

Item Subpart: Emergency

Federal Effective 07/21/82

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7009.1030

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Emergency. An air pollution emergency shall be declared by the commissioner when the concentration of any air pollutant has reached the emergency level at any monitoring site and meteorological conditions are such that the air pollutant concentration can be expected to remain at, or exceed, the emergency level for 12 or more hours or, in the case of ozone, to recur the following day at the same or higher levels unless control actions are taken. An air pollution emergency shall also be declared by the commissioner when the commissioner finds that the warning level concentrations for any air pollutant have persisted in the area for 48 hours and are expected to continue for the subsequent 12 hours.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND EPISODES

Main Heading: AIR POLLUTION EPISODES

Subheading: Episode Declaration

Item Subpart: End of episode

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7009.1030

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 6. End of episode. The commissioner shall terminate the episode by declaration when:

- A. The measured air pollutant concentrations no longer satisfy the criteria specified in part 7009.1020; and
- B. The meteorological conditions indicate that there will not be a recurrence of episode levels of air pollutants within 24 hours if control actions are reduced or eliminated.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND EPISODES

Main Heading: AIR POLLUTION EPISODES

Subheading: Episode Declaration

Item Subpart: Geographical area

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7009.1030

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 5. Geographical area. The geographical area subject to episode levels of any air pollutant shall be delineated to the extent feasible and shall be identified in the commissioner's declaration.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND EPISODES

Main Heading: AIR POLLUTION EPISODES

Subheading: Episode Declaration

Item Subpart: Significant harm episode

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7009.1030

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4. Significant harm episode. An air pollution significant harm episode shall be declared by the commissioner when the concentration of any air pollutant has reached the significant harm level at any monitoring site and meteorological conditions are such that the air pollutant concentration can be expected to remain at, or exceed, the significant harm level for 12 or more hours or, in the case of ozone, to recur the following day at the same or higher levels unless control actions are taken.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND EPISODES

Main Heading: AIR POLLUTION EPISODES

Subheading: Episode Declaration

Item Subpart: Warning

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7009.1030

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Warning. An air pollution warning shall be declared by the commissioner when the commissioner finds that the concentration of any air pollutant has reached the warning level at any monitoring site and meteorological conditions are such that the air pollutant concentration can be expected to remain at, or exceed, the warning level for 12 or more hours or, in the case of ozone, to recur the following day at the same or higher levels unless control actions are taken. An air pollution warning shall also be declared by the commissioner when the commissioner finds that the alert level concentrations for any air pollutant have persisted in the area for 48 hours and are expected to continue for the subsequent 12 hours.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND EPISODES

Main Heading: AIR POLLUTION EPISODES

Subheading: Episode Levels

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7009.1020

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Episode levels. The level at which the commissioner shall declare an air pollutant alert, warning, emergency, or significant harm episode shall be determined by table 1 in part 7009.1060.

Federal Citation Number:
7009.1060

Last Updated: 09/20/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND EPISODES

Main Heading: AIR POLLUTION EPISODES

Subheading: Table 1 (Table of episode levels)

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7009.1060

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

[See table in original]

Federal Citation Number:
7009.1070

Last Updated: 09/20/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND EPISODES

Main Heading: AIR POLLUTION EPISODES

Subheading: Table 2: Emission Reduction Objectives for Particulate Matter

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7009.1070

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

[See table in original]

Federal Citation Number:
7009.1080

Last Updated: 09/20/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND EPISODES

Main Heading: AIR POLLUTION EPISODES

Subheading: Table 3: Emission Objectives for Sulfur Oxides

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7009.1080

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

[See table in original]

Federal Citation Number:
7009.1090

Last Updated: 09/20/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND EPISODES

Main Heading: AIR POLLUTION EPISODES

Subheading: Table 4: Emission Reduction Objectives for Nitrogen Oxides

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7009.1090

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

[See table in original]

Federal Citation Number:
7009.1100

Last Updated: 09/20/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND EPISODES

Main Heading: AIR POLLUTION EPISODES

Subheading: Table 5: Emission Reduction Objectives for Hydrocarbons

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7009.1100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

See table in original]

Federal Citation Number:
7009.1110

Last Updated: 09/20/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND EPISODES

Main Heading: AIR POLLUTION EPISODES

Subheading: Table 6: Emission Reduction Objectives for Carbon Monoxide

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7009.1110

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

[See table in original]

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND EPISODES

Main Heading: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Primary ambient air quality standards; primary standards

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7009.0010

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

"Primary ambient air quality standards" or "primary standards" mean levels established to protect the public health from adverse effects. The adverse effects that the standards should protect against include acute or chronic subjective symptoms and physiological changes that are likely to interfere unreasonably with the enjoyment of life or property.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND EPISODES

Main Heading: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Scope

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7009.0010

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Scope. For the purpose of parts 7009.0010 to 7009.0080, the following terms have the meaning given them.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND EPISODES

Main Heading: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Secondary ambient air quality standards; secondary standards

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7009.0010

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

"Secondary ambient air quality standard" or "secondary standards" mean levels established to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects, such as injury to agricultural crops, and livestock, damage to or deterioration of property, annoyance and nuisance of persons, or hazards to air and ground transporation.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND EPISODES

Main Heading: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

Subheading: Measure Methodology for Hydrogen Sulfide

Item Subpart:

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7009.0060

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

For hydrogen sulfide measure made to determine compliance with the standards shall be performed in accordance with any measurement method approved by the commissioner. The commissioner shall approve a measurement method where the sensitivity, precision, accuracy, response time, and interference levels of the method are comparable to that of the measurement methods for the other pollutants described in part 7009.0050; and when the person seeking to take the measurement has developed and submitted to the agency a quality assurance plan that provides operational procedures for each of the activities described in Code of Federal Regulations 1981, title 40, part 58, appendix A.2.2, Quality Assurance Requirements for State and Local Monitoring Stations.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND EPISODES

Main Heading: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

Subheading: Measurement Methodology, Except Hydrogen Sulfide

Item Subpart:

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7009.0050

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

For all ambient air quality standards except hydrogen sulfide, measurements made to determine compliance with the standards shall be performed as set forth in:

- A. Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 50, National Primary and Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards (1981); and
- B. Code of Federal Regulation, title 40, part 53-Ambient Air Monitoring Reference and Equivalent Methods (1981); and
- C. Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 58, Ambient Air Quality Surveillance (1981).

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND EPISODES

Main Heading: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

Subheading: Prohibited Emissions

Item Subpart:

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7009.0020

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

No person shall emit any pollutant in such an amount or in such a manner as to cause or contribute to a violation of any ambient air quality standard beyond such person's property line, provided however, that in the event the general public has access to the person's property or portion thereof, the ambient air quality standards shall apply in those locations. The general public shall not include employees, trespassers, or other categories of people who have been directly authorized by the property owner to enter or remain on the property for a limited period of time and for a specific purpose.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND EPISODES

Main Heading: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

Subheading: State Ambient Air Quality Standards

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7009.0080

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

The following table contains the state ambient air quality standards:(a,b,c)

=====Pollutant/Air				Primary
Secondary	Remarks			
Contaminant	Standard	Standard		
=====				
Hydrogen Sulfide	0.05 ppm by volume	1/2 hour average	(70.0 micrograms	not to be
exceeded				
	per cubic meter)	over 2 times per year		
	0.03 ppm by volume	1/2 hour average not		
	(42.0 microgram	to be exceeded over	per microgram	2 times per year
Ozone	0.12 ppm by volume	0.12 ppm by	the standard is	volume (235
the				attained when
	grams per cubic	micrograms per	expected number of	
	meter)	cubic meter)	days per calendar year	
		with maximum hourly	average concentrations	
		above the standard is	one, as determined by	
		equal to or less than		
		Code of Federal		
		Regulations, title 40,		
		part 50, appendix H,		
		Interpretation of the		
		NAAQS for Ozone (1981)		
Carbon Monoxide	9 ppm by volume	9 ppm by	maximum 8 hour	(10 milligrams
not to	per cubic meter)	milligrams	be exceeded more than	volume (10
	per cubic	once per year		concentration
	meter)			
	30 ppm by volume	30 ppm by	maximum 1 hour concen-	
	(35 milligrams per	volume(35	tration not to be	
	cubic meter)	milligrams	exceeded more than once	
	per cubic	per year		
	meter)			
Hydrocarbons	0.24 ppm by	0.24 ppm by	maximum 3 hour concen-	volume (160 micro
tration (6:00 to 9:00		grams per cubic	micrograms per am) not to be exceeded	volume (160
meter)	cubic meter)	more than once per		year, corrected for
		methane		
Sulfur Oxides	80 micrograms per	60 micrograms	maximum annual	cubic meter(0.03
mean				per cubic meter arithmetic
	ppm by volume	(0.02 ppm by		
	volume)			
	365 micrograms per	365 micrograms	maximum 24 hour	
	cubic meter (0.14	per cubic	concentration not to	
	ppm by volume)	meter (0.14	exceeded more than once	
	ppm by volume)	per year		
	915 micrograms	maximum 3 hour		
	(0.35 ppm by	exceeded more than once	per cubic meter concentration not to	
	volume)	per yaer in Air Quality		
		Control Regions 127,	129, 130, and 132 as	
set forth in Code of				
		Federal Regulations,		
		title 40, part 81,		
		Designations of Air		
		Quality Control Regions		

(1981)

1300 micro-grams per
(0.5 ppm by
volume) maximum 3 hour concen-
tration not to be
per year in Air Quality
Control Regions 128,
forth in Code of
title 40, part 81,
Designation of Air
Quality Control Regions
(1981)

cubic meter exceeded more than once
131, and 133 as set
Federal Regulations,

1300 micro-grams per
cubic meter maximum 3 hour concen-
tration not to be
(0.5 ppm by exceeded more than once
volume) per year

1300 micro-grams per
cubic meter maximum 1 hour concen-
tration not to be
(0.5 ppm by exceeded more than once
by volume) per year)

Particulate 75 micrograms 60 micro- maximum annuaal Matter per cubic meter grams per geometric mean
cubic meter

260 micrograms 150 micro- maximum 24 hour concen-
per cubic meter grams per tration not to be
cubic meter exceeded more than once per year.

Nitrogen Oxides 0.05 ppm by volume 0.05 ppm by maximum annual arith-
(100 micrograms volume(100 metic mean
per cubic meter) micrograms
per cubic meter)

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND EPISODES

Main Heading: AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

Subheading: Time of Compliance

Item Subpart:

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7009.0070

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

The ozone and sulfur dioxide standards shall be attained as expeditiously as practicable but in no case later than December 31, 1984.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: ASPHALT CONCRETE PLANTS

Subheading: Definition

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 06/07/82

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0900

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

"Asphalt concrete plant" means any facility used to manufacture asphalt concrete by heating and drying aggregate and mixing with asphalt cements. "Asphalt concrete plant" includes dryers; systems for screening, handling, storing, and weighing hot aggregate; systems for loading, transferring, and storing mineral filler; systems for mixing asphalt concrete; and the loading, transfer, and storage systems associated with emission control systems.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: ASPHALT CONCRETE PLANTS

Subheading: Performance Test Procedures

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 06/07/82

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0920

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

For Method 5, the sampling time for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and the sampling rate shall be at least 0.9 dscm/hr (0.53 dscf/min) except that shorter sampling times, when necessitated by process variables or other factors, may be approved by the agency.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: ASPHALT CONCRETE PLANTS

Subheading: Standards of Performance for Existing Asphalt Concrete Plants

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0905

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

No owner or operator of an existing asphalt concrete plant shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the asphalt concrete plant any gases which:

A. contain particulate matter in excess of the limits allowed by parts 7011.0700 to 7011.0735; or

B. exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity, except that a maximum of 40 percent opacity shall be permissible for not more than four minutes in any 30-minute period and a maximum of 60 percent opacity shall be permissible for not more than four minutes in any 60-minute period.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: ASPHALT CONCRETE PLANTS

Subheading: Test Methods

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0915

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Unless another method is approved by the agency, any owner or operator required to submit performance tests for an asphalt concrete plant shall utilize the following test methods:

- A. Method 1 for sample and velocity traverses;
- B. Method 2 for velocity and volumetric flow rate;
- C. Method 3 for gas analysis; and
- D. Method 5 for the concentration of particulate matter and the associated moisture content.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: BULK AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY FACILITIES

Subheading: Control Requirements Schedule

Item Subpart:

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1015

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Date Construction, Modification or Reconstruction

Commenced

Facility Description Prior to 1/1/84 After 1/1/84

Facility located in Control required Control required
Minneapolis-Saint Paul
Air Quality Control Region
or located in a city with
a population of 7,500 or
more or with annual commodity
throughput of more than
180,000 tons

Facility with annual No control required Control required
commodity throughput
of 120,000 to 180,000
tons and located in a city
with a population of less
than 7,500

Facility with annual No control required No control required
commodity throughput and
location other than those
described above

Federal Citation Number:
7011.1000(2)

Last Updated: 09/20/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: BULK AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY FACILITIES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Capture system

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: BULK AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY FACILITIES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Column dryer

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Column dryer. "Column dryer" means equipment used to reduce the moisture content of grain, in which the grain flows from the top to the bottom in one or more continuous packed columns between two perforate metal sheets.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: BULK AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY FACILITIES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Dry bulk agricultural commodity facility.

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 5. Dry bulk agricultural commodity facility. "Dry bulk agricultural commodity facility means a facility where bulk commodities are unloaded, handled, cleaned, dried, stored, ground or loaded. "Dry bulk agricultural commodity facility" does not include a facility located on a family farm or family farm corporation, as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 116B.02, which handles commodities from the farm or used on the farm.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: BULK AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY FACILITIES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Dry bulk agricultural commodity, commodity

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4. Dry bulk agricultural commodity, commodity. "Dry bulk agricultural commodity" or "commodity" includes grain, grain by-products, seed, beet pulp or pellets, and alfalfa meal or pellets.

Federal Citation Number:
7011.1000(6)

Last Updated: 10/17/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: BULK AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY FACILITIES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Grain

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 6. Grain. "Grain" means corn, wheat, sorghum, rice, rye, oats, barley, flax, soybeans, and sunflower seeds.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: BULK AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY FACILITIES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Grain storage elevator

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 7. Grain storage elevator. "Grain storage elevator" means a grain elevator located at a wheat flour mill, wet corn mill, dry corn mill (human consumption), rice mill, or soybean oil extraction plant that has a permanent grain storage capacity of more than 35,200 cubic meters, which is approximately 1,000,000 bushels.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: BULK AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY FACILITIES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Grain terminal elevator

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 8. Grain terminal elevator. "Grain terminal elevator" means a grain elevator that has a permanent storage capacity of more than 88,100 cubic metes, which is approximately 2,500,000 bushels, except a grain elevator located at animal food manufacturers, pet food manufacturers, cereal manufacturers, breweries, and livestock feedlots.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: BULK AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY FACILITIES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Handling operation

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 9. Handling operation. "Handling operation" includes the use of bucket elevators, scale hoppers, conveyors, trippers, and spouts for the distribution of weighting of commodities within a commodity facility.

Federal Citation Number:
7011.1000(10)

Last Updated: 10/17/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: BULK AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY FACILITIES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Loading station

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 10. Loading station. "Loading station" means the part of a commodity facility where the commodities are transferred from the facility to a truck, railcar, barge, or ship.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: BULK AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY FACILITIES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Normal loading procedure

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 11. Normal loading procedure. "Normal loading procedure" means that part of a barge or ship loading operation where the spout and associated dust suppression systems are capable of distributing the commodity in the hold as needed without making modifications to the loading procedure, such as removing the dust suppressor, raising the spout, slowing the loading rate below the design capability of the spout, or attaching equipment at the end of the spout.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: BULK AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY FACILITIES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Rack dryer

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 12. Rack dryer. "Rack dryer" means equipment used to reduce the moisture content of grain in which the grain flows from the top to the bottom in a cascading flow around rows of baffles (racks).

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES
Main Heading: BULK AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY FACILITIES
Subheading: Definitions
Item Subpart: Reasonably available control technology (RACT)

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Sub. 13. Reasonably available control technology (RACT). "Reasonably available control technology (RACT)" means the lowest emission limit that a particular source is capable of meeting by the application of control technology that is reasonably available considering technological and economic feasibility.

Federal Citation Number:
7011.1000(1)

Last Updated: 09/20/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: BULK AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY FACILITIES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Scope

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Scope. For the purposes of parts 7011.1000 to 7011.1015 the following terms have the meanings given them.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: BULK AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY FACILITIES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Throughput

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 14. Throughput. "Throughput" means the number of tons of commodities received, plus the number of tons of commodities shipped, divided by two, determined on the basis of an average year. An average year is determined by averaging the actual receipts and shipments for the last three consecutive fiscal years. For facilities less than three years old, actual and anticipated receipts and shipments must be used.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: BULK AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY FACILITIES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Topping-off

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 15. Topping-off. "Topping-off" means the placing of grain in the final three feet of void in a barge, nine feet in a ship, between the fore and aft center line of the hatch and the outboard side of the vessel. The depth is determined by vertical measurement along the outboard side of the vessel from the top of the hatch opening.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: BULK AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY FACILITIES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Trimming

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 16. Trimming. "Trimming" means the part of ship loading that requires the use of spoons, slingers, and other equipment attached to the loading spout to ensure that ship is loaded to capacity.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: BULK AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY FACILITIES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Unloading station

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 17 Unloading station. "Unloading station" means the part of a commodity facility where the commodity is transferred from a truck, railcar, barge, or ship to a receiving hopper.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: BULK AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY FACILITIES

Subheading: Nuisance

Item Subpart:

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1010

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Notwithstanding any provisions in parts 7011.1000 to 7011.1015, no owner or operator of a dry bulk agricultural commodity facility may operate or maintain a facility that creates a public nuisance. If the commissioner determines that operation or maintenance of a commodity facility creates a public nuisance, the commissioner may require the owner or operator to take measures necessary to eliminate the nuisance.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: BULK AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY FACILITIES

Subheading: Standards of Performance for Dry Bulk Agricultural Commodity
Facilities

Item Subpart: Capture systems and control equipment

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1005

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4. Capture systems and control equipment. The owner or operator of a commodity facility not required to control emissions under subpart 2 or 3 is not required to install capture systems and control equipment but shall unload, handle, clean, dry, and load commodities to minimize fugitive emissions to a level consistent with RACT. If a capture system is used, the particulate matter must be conveyed through control equipment that has a collection efficiency of not less than 85 percent by weight.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: BULK AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY FACILITIES

Subheading: Standards of Performance for Dry Bulk Agricultural Commodity
Facilities

Item Subpart: Grain dryer specifications

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1005

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 5. Grain dryer specifications. A grain dryer must meet the following design specifications:

- A. the perforations of a column dryer screen must not exceed 3/32 inches in diameter; and
- B. the emissions from a rack dryer must pass through a 50-mesh screen enclosure before discharge to the atmosphere.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: BULK AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY FACILITIES

Subheading: Standards of Performance for Dry Bulk Agricultural Commodity
Facilities

Item Subpart: Owner or operator duties

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1005

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Owner or operator duties. The owner or operator of a commodity facility shall:

- A. clean up commodities spilled on teh driveway and other facility property as required to minimize fugitive emissions to a level consistent with RACT; and
- B. maintain air pollution control equipment in proper operating condition and utilize the air pollution control systems as designed.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: BULK AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY FACILITIES

Subheading: Standards of Performance for Dry Bulk Agricultural Commodity
Facilities

Item Subpart: Prohibited discharges

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1005

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Prohibited discharges. A commodity facility that is not required to be controlled under subpart 2 must be controlled if the facility meets one of the descriptions listed in part 7011.1015 where the table indicates "control required." For a facility where control is required under this section, no owner, operator, or other person who conducts activities at the facility may allow:

A. a discharge of fugitive emissions that exhibit greater than 5 percent opacity from a truck unloading station, railcar unloading station, railcar loading station, or handling operation.

B. a discharge of fugitive emissions that exhibit greater than ten percent opacity from a truck unloading station.

C. a discharge of fugitive emissions that exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity from a ship or barge loading or unloading station, except that during trimming or topping-off, when normal loading procedures cannot be used, no opacity standard applies; and

D. a discharge of particulate matter from control equipment that exceeds the limits set forth in part 7011.0735 or that exhibits greater than ten percent opacity, except that facilities constructed prior to January 1, 1984, with an annual commodity throughput of more than 180,000 tons and located in an unincorporated area or in a city with a population of less than 7,500, outside the Minneapolis-Saint Paul Air Quality Control Region, is in compliance if the control equipment has a collection efficiency of not less than 85 percent by weight.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: COAL HANDLING FACILITIES

Subheading: Cessation of Operations

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1125

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

The owner or operator of a coal handling facility shall not conduct any nonessential coal handling operations that are not shielded from the wind or enclosed in a building when steady wind speeds exceed 30 miles per hour as determined at the nearest official station of the U.S. Weather Bureau or by wind speed instruments on or adjacent to the site.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: COAL HANDLING FACILITIES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Coal

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Coal. "Coal" means any solid fossil fuel described as anthracite, bituminous, subbituminous, lignite, or coke (as derived from coal).

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: COAL HANDLING FACILITIES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Coal handling

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Coal handling. "Coal handling" means operations including, but not limited to, operations such as dumping, loading, unloading, storing, reclaiming, transferring, and conveying.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: COAL HANDLING FACILITIES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Coal handling facility

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4. Coal handling facility. "Coal handling facility" means a facility where coal is handled such as coal transshipment terminals, electricgenerating plants, boiler plants, or steam plants.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: COAL HANDLING FACILITIES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Coal throughput

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 5. Coal throughput. "Coal throughput" means the number of tons of coal received plus the number of tons of coal shipped by an owner or operator of a coal transshipment facility in any one calendar year. In the case of facilities where coal is consumed at the same facility where received, such as electric generating plants, boiler plants, or steam plants, coal throughput means the number of tons of coal received at the facility.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: COAL HANDLING FACILITIES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Dust suppression methods

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 6. Dust suppression methods. "Dust suppression methods" mean dust control equipment or measures including, but not limited to, hoppers, hoods, screens, enclosures, wetting or chemical agents, foam agents, suppressants, pre-cleaning treatment, utilizing induced draft and air pollution control equipment, watering, and other equivalent methods approved by the commissioner.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: COAL HANDLING FACILITIES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Hauler

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 7. Hauler. "Hauler" means any vehicle engaged in reclaiming, moving, or dumping coal within a coal handling facility.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: COAL HANDLING FACILITIES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Minimize

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 8. Minimize. "Minimize" means, with respect to the control of fugitive emissions, to reduce such emissions to a level consistent with RACT.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: COAL HANDLING FACILITIES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Pneumatic coal-cleaning equipment

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 9. Pneumatic coal-cleaning equipment. "Pneumatic coal-cleaning equipment" means any equipment which classifies coal by size or separates coal from refuse by application of air stream(s).

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: COAL HANDLING FACILITIES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Reasonably available control technology (RACT)

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 10. Reasonably available control technology (RACT). "Reasonably available control technology (RACT)" is the lowest emission limit that a particular source is capable of meeting by the application of control technology that is reasonably available considering technological and economic feasibility.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: COAL HANDLING FACILITIES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Scope

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Scope. As used in parts 7011.1100 to 7011.1140, the following words shall have the meanings defined herein.

Federal Citation Number:
7011.1100(11)

Last Updated: 09/20/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: COAL HANDLING FACILITIES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Thermal dryer

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 11. Thermal dryer. "Thermal dryer" means any device in which the moisture content of coal is reduced by contact with a heated gas stream which is exhausted to the atmosphere.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: COAL HANDLING FACILITIES

Subheading: Dust Suppressant Agents

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1140

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Nothing in these parts shall authorize the use of surface hardening agents, wetting or chemical agents, foam agents, and oils that may cause ground water or surface water contamination in violation of any applicable water pollution law.

Federal Citation Number:
7011.1120

Last Updated: 09/20/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: COAL HANDLING FACILITIES

Subheading: Exemption

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1120

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

During freezing temperatures, owners or operators shall not be required to apply water or dust suppressants.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: COAL HANDLING FACILITIES

Subheading: Performance Test Procedures

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/21/82

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1135

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

For Method 5, the sampling time for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and the minimum sampling volume shall be 0.85 dscm (30 dscf) except that smaller sampling times or volumes, when necessitated by process variables or other factors, shall be approved by the commissioner. The probe and filter holder heating systems in the sampling train shall be set to provide a gas temperature between 100 degrees Celsius and 120 degrees Celsius (212 degrees Fahrenheit and 250 degrees Fahrenheit). Sampling shall not be started until at least 30 minutes after start up and shall be terminated before shutdown procedures commence. The owner or operator shall eliminate cyclonic flow during performance tests.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: COAL HANDLING FACILITIES

Subheading: Standards of Performance for Certain Coal Handling Facilities

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/21/82

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1105

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

The owner or operator of a new or existing coal handling facility which is located within the Minneapolis-St. Paul Air Quality Control Region or within the boundaries of the City of Duluth shall perform the following abatement measures unless otherwise exempt by portions of this rule:

A. Access areas, roads, parking facilities.

(1) Install asphalt or concrete surfaces or chemical agents on all active truck haul roads of the coal handling facility when the coal throughput by truck is 200,000 tons or greater. All paved roads and areas shall be cleaned to minimize the discharge to the atmosphere of fugitive particulate emissions. Such cleaning shall be accomplished in a manner which minimizes resuspension of particulate matter. Access areas surrounding coal stockpiles and parking facilities which are located within a coal handling facility shall be treated with water, oils, or chemical agents.

(2) No person shall cause or permit the use of access areas surrounding coal stockpiles and use of all active truck haul roads and parking facilities which are located within a coal handling facility whose coal throughput by truck is less than 200,000 tons unless such areas and roads are treated with water, oils, or chemical agents.

B. Coal loading stations. Control fugitive particulate emissions from the loading of trucks, haulers, and railcars by dust suppression methods so that emissions from such sources are minimized.

C. Truck and hauler unloading stations. Control fugitive particulate emissions from the unloading of trucks or haulers by dust suppression methods so that emissions from such sources are minimized.

D. Barge or vessel loading stations.

(1) When the amount of coal loaded into barges or vessels at a given facility is 200,000 tons per year or greater, conveyor systems shall utilize loadout spouts with remote control capability for movement sideways, up and down, and telescoping so as to decrease as much as practical the vertical free fall of coal at all times during the loadout operation. Choke feeding devices, flood loading, or other equivalent equipment or methods may be installed as alternates on conveyor systems to control fugitive emissions. Crane and shovels shall be operated so as to minimize the vertical free fall of coal.

(2) When the amount of coal loaded into barges or vessels at a given facility is less than 200,000 tons per year, control fugitive particulate emissions by dust suppression methods so that emissions from such sources are minimized.

E. Barge or vessel unloading station. Cranes, shovels, and conveyors shall be operated in a manner which decreases as much as practical the vertical free fall of coal. Control fugitive particulate emissions during unloading so that fugitive particulate emissions are minimized.

F. Stockpiles, stockpile construction, and reclaiming.

(1) Control fugitive particulate emissions by dust suppression methods on such operations so that fugitive particulate emissions are minimized.

(2) In the alternative, use an underground bottom feed (plow) of coal to an underground conveyor system provided the exhaust gases from the enclosed spaces do not contain particulate matter in excess of 0.020 grains per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf).

G. Enclosed coal handling facilities or emissions units not specifically covered by any other provision in these parts. If exhaust gases from any enclosed coal handling facility exceed 20 percent opacity, then the owner or operator of such facility shall select and implement one of the following further controls:

(1) Install exhaust air system and control exhaust gases so that particulate emissions in such gases do not exceed 0.020 gr/dscf.

(2) Control exhaust gases using dust suppression methods so that particulate emissions do not exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity.

H. Railcar unloading.

When the amount of coal unloaded by rail is 200,000 tons per year or greater, unload railcars only within a permanent building or structure. If exhaust gases from such building or structure exceed 20 percent opacity, then the owner or operator of such facility

shall select and implement one of the following further controls:

(1) Install an exhaust air system and control exhaust gases so that particulate emissions in such gases do not exceed 0.020 gr/dscf.

(2) Control exhaust gases using dust suppression methods so that particulate emissions do not exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity.

When the amount of coal unloaded by rail is less than 200,000 tons per year control fugitive particulate emissions during unloading so that fugitive particulate emissions are minimized.

I. Operating practices.

(1) Clean up all coal spilled on roads or access areas as soon as practicable using methods that minimize the amount of dust suspended.

(2) Maintain air pollution control equipment in proper operating condition and utilize air pollution control systems as designed.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: COAL HANDLING FACILITIES

Subheading: Standards of Performance for Existing Outstate Coal Handling
Facilities

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1110

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

The owner or operator of an existing coal handling facility which is located outside the Minneapolis-St. Paul Air Quality Control Region and outside the boundaries of the City of Duluth shall comply with the requirements of existing rules (part 7011.0150) for the control of fugitive particulate emissions.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: COAL HANDLING FACILITIES

Subheading: Standards of Performance for Pneumatic Coal-cleaning
Equipment and Thermal Dryers at Any Coal Handling Facility

Item Subpart: Installation

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1115

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Installation. The owner or operator shall install pneumatic coal-cleaning equipment and thermal dryers in a manner that performance tests for particulate matter can be run in accordance with applicable procedures and methods set forth in parts 7011.1130 to 7011.1135.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: COAL HANDLING FACILITIES

Subheading: Standards of Performance for Pneumatic Coal-cleaning
Equipment and Thermal Dryers at Any Coal Handling Facility

Item Subpart: Monitoring

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1115

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4. Monitoring. The owner or operator of any coal handling facility that contains a thermal dryer shall install, calibrate, maintain, and continuously operate monitoring devices as follows:

A. A monitoring device for the measurement of the temperature of the gas stream at the exit of the thermal dryer on a continuous basis. The monitoring device shall be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within plus or minus 3 degrees Fahrenheit.

B. In the event venturi scrubber emission control equipment is utilized:

(1) A monitoring device for the continuous measurement of the pressure loss through the venturi constriction of the control equipment. The monitoring device shall be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within plus or minus 1 inch water gauge.

(2) A monitoring device for the continuous measurement of the water supply pressure to the control equipment. The monitoring device shall be certified by the manufacturer to be accurate within plus or minus 5 percent of design water supply pressure. The pressure sensor or tap shall be located close to the water discharge point.

C. The owner or operator of a coal handling facility who is required to maintain monitoring devices shall recalibrate each device annually in accordance with the manufacturer's written requirements for checking the operation and calibration of the device

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: COAL HANDLING FACILITIES

Subheading: Standards of Performance for Pneumatic Coal-cleaning
Equipment and Thermal Dryers at Any Coal Handling Facility

Item Subpart: Pneumatic coal-cleaning equipment

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1115

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Pneumatic coal-cleaning equipment. The owner or operator of a coal handling facility shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any pneumatic coal-cleaning equipment any gases which:

- A. Contain particulate matter in excess of 0.040 g/dscm (0.018 gr/dscf); or
- B. Exhibit 10 percent opacity or greater.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: COAL HANDLING FACILITIES

Subheading: Standards of Performance for Pneumatic Coal-cleaning
Equipment and Thermal Dryers at Any Coal Handling Facility

Item Subpart: Thermal dryers

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1115

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Thermal dryers. The owner or operator of a coal handling facility shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any thermal dryer any gases which:

- A. Contain particulate matter in excess of 0.070 g/dscm (0.031 gr/dscf); or
- B. Exhibit 20 percent opacity or greater.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: CONTROL OF FUGITIVE PARTICULATE MATTER

Subheading: Preventing Particulate Matter from Becoming Airborne

Item Subpart:

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0150

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

No person shall cause or permit the handling, use, transporting, or storage of any material in a manner which may allow avoidable amounts of particulate matter to become airborne.

No person shall cause or permit a building or its appurtenances or a road, or a driveway, or an open area to be constructed, used, repaired, or demolished without applying all such reasonable measures as may be required to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne. The commissioner may require such reasonable measures as may be necessary to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne including, but not limited to, paving or frequent clearing of roads, driveways, and parking lots; application of dust-free surfaces; application of water; and the planting and maintenance of vegetative ground cover.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Abbreviations

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 06/13/88

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0110

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

As used in the state air pollution control rules, the following abbreviations have the meanings given them:

A. A.S.T.M., American Society for Testing and Materials;

B. Btu, British thermal unit;

C. degC, degree Celsius (centigrade);

D. cal, calorie;

E. cfm, cubic feet per minute;

F. CO, carbon monoxide;

G. CO₂, carbon dioxide;

H. dscm, dry cubic meter at standard conditions;

I. dscf, dry cubic feet at standard conditions;

J. degF, degree Fahrenheit;

K. g, gram;

L. gr, grain;

M. Hg, mercury;

N. H₂S, hydrogen sulfide;

O. H₂SO₄, sulfuric acid;

P. J, joule;

Q. kg, kilogram;

R. l, liter;

S. m, meter;

T. mg, milligram;

U. ml, milliliter;

V. mm, millimeter;

W. N₂, nitrogen;

X. NO₂, nitrogen dioxide;

Y. NO_x, nitrogen oxides;

Z. O₂, oxygen;

AA. ppb, parts per billion;

BB. ppm, parts per million;

CC. psia, pounds per square inch absolute;

DD. scf, cubic feet at standard conditions;

EE. SO₂, sulfur dioxide;

FF. mug, microgram ($10e(-6)$ gram).

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Agency

Federal Effective 06/13/88
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Agency. "Agency" means the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency as constituted under Minnesota Statutes, section 116.02, subdivision 1.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Alternative method

Federal Effective 06/13/88
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Alternative method. "Alternative method" means a method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant which is not a Reference or Equivalent method but which has been demonstrated to the commissioner's satisfaction to, in specific cases, produce results adequate for its determination of compliance.

Federal Citation Number:
7005.0100(3a)

Last Updated: 09/20/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Begin actual construction

Federal Effective 09/09/99
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Begin actual language

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Breakdown

Federal Effective 06/13/88
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4. Breakdown. "Breakdown" means a sudden and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment to operate as designed.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Commenced, commencement

Federal Effective 07/24/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4a. Commenced, commencement. "Commenced" or "commencement" means that an owner or operator has:

A. Begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of actual on-site construction, modification, or reconstruction activities, to be completed within a reasonable time; or

B. Entered into binding agreements or contractual obligations, which cannot be canceled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program of actual construction, modification, or reconstruction to be completed within a reasonable time.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Commissioner

Federal Effective 06/13/88
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4b. Commissioner. "Commissioner" means the commissioner of the Pollution Control Agency.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Construction

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 5. Construction. "Construction" means fabrication, erection, or installation of an emission facility, emissions unit, or stationary source.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Continuous monitoring system

Federal Effective 06/13/88
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 6. Continuous monitoring system. "Continuous monitoring system" means the total equipment used to continuously sample and condition (if applicable), to analyze, and to provide a permanent record of emissions or process parameters.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Control equipment

Federal Effective 06/13/88
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 8. Control equipment. "Control equipment" means an "air contaminant treatment facility" or a "treatment facility" as those terms are defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 116.06, subdivision 3.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Criteria pollutant

Federal Effective 07/24/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 8a. Criteria pollutant. "Criteria pollutant" means any of the following: sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, ozone, lead, and any other pollutants for which national ambient air quality standards have been established in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 50, as amended, or for which state ambient air quality standards have been established in parts 7009.0010 to 7009.0080.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Division manager

Federal Effective 07/24/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 9a. Division manager. "Division manager" means the division manager of the Air Quality Division of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Emission facility

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Emission facility. "Emission facility" means any structure, work, equipment, machinery, device, apparatus, or other means whereby an emission is caused to occur.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Emissions unit

Federal Effective 07/24/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 10b. Emissions unit. "Emissions unit" means each activity that emits or has the potential to emit any air contaminant or pollutant. This includes each piece of equipment, machinery, device, apparatus, activity, or any other means whereby an emission is caused to occur or has the potential to occur.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: EPA efficiency factor

Federal Effective 07/24/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 10c. EPA efficiency factor. "EPA efficiency factor" means the control efficiency listed in the Aerometric and Emissions Reporting System (AEROS) Manual Series, Volume 5: AEROS Manual of Codes, EPA-450/2-76-005, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air and Waste Management, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711, April 1976, which is incorporated by reference and is available through the Minitex interlibrary loan system.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: EPA emission factor

Federal Effective 07/24/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 10d. EPA emission factor. "EPA emission factor" means the emission factor listed in AIRS Facility Subsystem Source Classification Codes and Emission Factor Listing for Criteria Air Pollutants, EPA 450/4-90-003, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air and Waste Management, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711, March 1990, which is incorporated by reference and is available at the state law library and through the Minitex interlibrary loan system.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Equivalent method

Federal Effective 06/13/88
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 11. Equivalent method. "Equivalent method" means a method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant which has been demonstrated to the commissioner's satisfaction to have under specified conditions a consistent and quantitatively known relationship to the Reference methods set forth in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 60, appendix A.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Existing facility

Federal Effective 06/13/88
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 11a. Existing facility. "Existing facility" means an emission facility at which construction, modification, or reconstruction was commenced before the effective date of the applicable New Source Performance Standard or the applicable state air pollution control rule. 06/13/88

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Federally enforceable

Federal Effective 07/24/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 11b. Federally enforceable. "Federally enforceable" means enforceable by the administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Federally enforceable limitations, conditions, and requirements include requirements in or developed pursuant to Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, parts 60 and 61, requirements within any applicable state implementation plan, and any permit requirements established according to Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, section 51.166 or 52.21, or Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 51, subpart I.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Fugitive emissions

Federal Effective 07/24/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 11c. Fugitive emissions. "Fugitive emissions" means pollutant discharges that could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, or other functionally equivalent opening.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Minneapolis-Saint Paul Air Quality Control Region

Federal Effective 06/13/88
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 24. Minneapolis-Saint Paul Air Quality Control Region. "Minneapolis-Saint Paul Air Quality Control Region" means the area encompassed by the boundaries of the following counties: Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, and Washington. See Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 81.27 (1982).

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Modification

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 24a. Modification. "Modification" has the meaning given it in part 7007.0100, subpart 14.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Monitoring device

Federal Effective 06/13/88
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 25. Monitoring device. "Monitoring device" means the total equipment used to measure and record (if applicable) process or control equipment parameters.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: New facility

Federal Effective 07/24/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 25b. New facility. "New facility" means an emission facility on which construction, modification, or reconstruction was commenced after the effective date of the applicable New Source Performance Standard or the applicable state air pollution control rule.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: New Source Performance Standard

Federal Effective 06/13/88
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 26. New Source Performance Standard. "New Source PerformanceStandard" means a standard of performance promulgated by the administrator ofthe United States Environmental Protection Agency under the Clean Air Act,United States Code, title 42, section 7411, as amended.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Nitrogen oxides

Federal Effective 06/13/88
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 27. Nitrogen oxides. "Nitrogen oxides" means all oxides of nitrogen except nitrous oxide.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: One-hour period

Federal Effective 06/13/88
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 28. One-hour period. "One-hour period" means any 60-minute periodcommencing on the hour.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Opacity

Federal Effective 06/13/88
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 29. Opacity. "Opacity" means the degree to which emissions reduce the transmission of light and obscure the view of an object in the background.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Owner or operator

Federal Effective 07/24/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 30. Owner or operator. "Owner or operator" means a person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises an emissions unit, emission facility, or stationary source.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Particulate matter

Federal Effective 06/13/88
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 31. Particulate matter. "Particulate matter" means material, except water, which exists at standard conditions in a finely divided form as a liquid or solid.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Performance specification

Federal Effective 06/13/88
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 31a. Performance specification. "Performance specification" means the specifications for continuous monitoring systems in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 60, appendix B (1982).

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Person

Federal Effective 06/13/88
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 35. Person. "Person" means person as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 116.06, subdivision 8.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: PM-10

Federal Effective 07/24/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 30a. PM-10. "PM-10" means finely divided solid or liquid material, with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal ten micrometers emitted to the ambient air as measured by an applicable reference method, or an equivalent or alternative method.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Potential emissions, potential to emit

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 35a. Potential emissions, potential to emit. "Potential emissions" or "potential to emit" means the maximum capacity while operating at the maximum hours of operation of an emissions unit, emission facility, or stationary source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the stationary source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restriction on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, must be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is federally enforceable.

Secondary emissions must not be counted in determining the potential to emit of an emissions unit, emission facility, or stationary source. Fugitive emissions shall be counted when determining potential to emit unless an applicable state rule or federal regulation states otherwise.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Reconstruction

Federal Effective 06/13/88
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 35b. Reconstruction. "Reconstruction" means replacement of depreciable components of an existing emissions source to which a New Source Performance Standard or state air pollution control rule is applicable, to the extent that the fixed capital cost of the depreciable components exceeds 50 percent of the fixed capital cost of depreciable components that would be required to construct a comparable entirely new emissions source.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Reference method; Method

Federal Effective 06/13/88
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 35c. Reference method; Method. "Reference method" or "Method" means the procedures for performance tests in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 60, appendix A, (1982).

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Run

Federal Effective 06/13/88
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 35d. Run. "Run" means the net period of time during which an emission sample is collected.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Scope

Federal Effective 06/13/88
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Scope. As used in the state air pollution control rules, the following terms have the meanings given them except as expressly provided in a specific rule.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Secondary emissions

Federal Effective 07/24/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 36a. Secondary emissions. "Secondary emissions" means emissions that would occur as a result of the construction or operation of a major stationary source or major modification, but do not come from the major stationary source or major modification itself. Secondary emissions include emissions from any offsite support facility which would not be constructed or increase its emissions except as a result of the construction or operation of the major stationary source or major modification. Secondary emissions do not include any emissions that come directly from a mobile source, such as emissions from the tailpipe of a motor vehicle, from a train, or from a vessel in transit.

In calculating the net increase in emissions from a particular physical change or change in the method of operation, secondary emissions must not be included unless they are specific, well defined, quantifiable, and impact the same general area as the stationary source or modification that causes the secondary emissions.

Federal Citation Number:
7005.0100(37)

Last Updated: 10/17/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Shutdown

Federal Effective 06/13/88
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 37. Shutdown. "Shutdown" means the cessation of operation of an emission facility or control equipment for any purpose.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Smoke

Federal Effective 06/13/88
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 39. Smoke. "Smoke" means small gas-borne particles resulting from incomplete combustion, consisting predominantly, but not exclusively of carbon and other combustible material, or ash, that form a visible plume in the air.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Standard conditions

Federal Effective 06/13/88
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 41. Standard conditions. "Standard conditions" means a temperature of 20 degrees Celsius (68 degrees Fahrenheit) and a pressure of 760 mm of Hg (29.92 in. of Hg).

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Standard of performance

Federal Effective 06/13/88
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 42. Standard of performance. "Standard of performance" means a restriction on the amount of air pollutants which may be emitted by an emission facility.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Start-up

Federal Effective 06/13/88
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 42a. Start-up. "Start-up" means the setting into operation of an emission facility or control equipment for any purpose.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: State air pollution control rules

Federal Effective 06/13/88
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 42b. State air pollution control rules. "State air pollution control rules" means chapters 7002, 7005, 7007, 7009, 7011, 7017, 7019, 7021, 7023, 7025, 7028, and 7030.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Stationary source

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 42c. Stationary source. "Stationary source" means an assemblage of all emissions units and emission facilities that belong to the same industrial grouping, are located at one or more contiguous or adjacent properties and are under the control of the same person (or persons under common control). Emissions units or emission facilities must be considered as part of the same industrial grouping if they belong to the same "major group" (that is, which have the same two-digit code) as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972, as amended by the 1977 Supplement (United States Government Printing Office Stock Numbers 4101 to 0066 and 003-005-00176-0, respectively).

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Main Heading: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Volatile organic compound (VOC)

Federal Effective 07/24/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7005.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 45. Volatile organic compound (VOC). "Volatile organic compound (VOC)" means any organic compound which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions. This includes any organic compound other than the following compounds:

- A. methane;
- B. ethane;
- C. 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform);
- D. trichlorotrifluoroethane (CFC-113);
- E. methylene chloride;
- F. trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11);
- G. dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12);
- H. chlorodifluoromethane (CFC-22);
- I. trifluoromethane (FC-23);
- J. dichlorotetrafluoroethane (CFC-114);
- K. chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115);
- L. dichlorotrifluoroethane (HCFC-129);
- M. tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a);
- N. dichlorofluoroethane (HCFC-141b);
- O. chlorodifluoroethane (HCFC-142b);
- P. 2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124);
- Q. pentafluoroethane (HFC-125);
- R. 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134);
- S. 1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a);
- T. 1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a);

U. any other compound listed in table 1, as amended, of the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Recommended Policy on Control of Volatile Organic Compounds, Federal Register, volume 42, page 35314, July 8, 1977; or

V. any other compound determined by the United States Environmental Protection Agency to be negligibly photochemically reactive, upon publication of the determination in the Federal Register.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: DIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: DEFINITIONS

Item Subpart: Actual heat input

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0600

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Actual heat input. "Actual heat input" means the number of BTU per hour (cal/hr) determined by multiplying the gross heating value of the fuel by the rate of fuel burned.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: DIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: DEFINITIONS

Item Subpart: Direct heating equipment

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0600

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Direct heating equipment. "Direct heating equipment" means a furnace, kiln, dryer, or other combustion equipment used in the burning of a fossil fuel for the purpose of processing a material where the products of combustion have direct contact with the heated material

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: DIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: DEFINITIONS

Item Subpart: Fossil fuel

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0600

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4. Fossil fuel. "Fossil fuel" means natural gas, petroleum, coal, wood, peat, and any form of solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel derived from such materials for the purpose of creating useful heat.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: DIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: DEFINITIONS

Item Subpart: Gross heating value

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0600

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 5. Gross heating value. "Gross heating value" means the gross calorific value (cal/g or BTU/lb) of the fuel combusted as determined by A.S.T.M. test methods D 2015-66(72) for solid fuels; D 1826-64(70) for gaseous fuels, and D 240-64(73) for liquid fuels.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: DIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: DEFINITIONS

Item Subpart: Indirect heating equipment

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0600

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 6. Indirect heating equipment. "Indirect heating equipment" means a furnace, a boiler or other unit of combustion equipment used in the process of burning fossil fuel for the purpose of producing steam, hot water, hot air, or other hot liquid, gas, or solid, where the products of combustion do not have direct contact with the heated medium.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: DIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: DEFINITIONS

Item Subpart: Rated heat input

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0600

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 7. Rated heat input. "Rated heat input" means the number of BTU per hour (cal/hr) which the manufacturer has determined to be the continuous rated capability of the direct heating equipment.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: DIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: DEFINITIONS

Item Subpart: Scope

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0600

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Scope. As used in parts 7011.0600 to 7011.0620, the following words shall have the meanings defined herein:

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: DIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: DETERMINATION OF APPLICABLE STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0605

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Parts 7011.0600 to 7011.0620 shall apply to direct heating equipment for which a standard of performance has not been promulgated in a specific rule.

The applicable standard of performance for sulfur dioxide shall be determined by using the total rated heat input of all indirect heating equipment and all direct heating equipment of one owner or operator at that particular location.

When different fossil fuels are burned simultaneously in any combination, the applicable sulfur dioxide (SO₂) standard shall be determined by proration using the following formula:

$$w = [y(a) + z(b)]/x + y + z$$

where:

w is the maximum allowable emissions of sulfur dioxide gases in lbs/per million BTU (g/million cal), and

x is the percentage of total heat input derived from gaseous fossil fuel, and

y is the percentage of total heat input derived from liquid fossil fuel, and

z is the percentage of total heat input derived from solid fossil fuel, and

a is the allowable SO₂ standard for liquid fossil fuels expressed in lbs per million BTU (g/million cal), and

b is the allowable SO₂ standard for solid fossil fuels expressed in lbs per million BTU (g/million cal)

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: DIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: PERFORMANCE TEST METHODS

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0615

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Unless another method is approved by the Agency, any person required to submit performance tests for direct heating equipment shall utilize the following test methods:

- A. Method 1 for selection of sampling site and sample traverses.
- B. Method 3 for gas analysis.
- C. Method 5 for concentration of particulate matter and the associated moisture content.
- D. Method 6 for concentration of SO₂.
- E. Method 9 for visual determination of opacity.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: DIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: PERFORMANCE TEST PROCEDURES

Item Subpart: Sampling point for Method 6

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0620

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Sampling point for Method 6. For Method 6, the sampling point in the duct shall be at the center of the cross section or at a point no closer to the walls than 1 meter (3.28 ft.). The sample shall be extracted at a rate proportional to the gas velocity at the sampling point.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: DIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: PERFORMANCE TEST PROCEDURES

Item Subpart: Sampling site

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0620

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Sampling site. The sampling site, as selected by Method 1, shall be the same for each pollutant during a performance test.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: DIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: PERFORMANCE TEST PROCEDURES

Item Subpart: Sampling time for Method 5

Federal Effective 07/21/82

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0620

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Sampling time for Method 5. For Method 5, the sampling time for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and the minimum sampling volume shall be 0.85 dscm (30 dscf) except that smaller sampling times or volumes, when necessitated by process variables or other factors may be approved by the Agency. The probe and filter holder heating systems in the sampling train shall be set to provide a gas temperature between 120 degrees Celsius and 160 degrees Celsius (250 degrees Fahrenheit and 320 degrees Fahrenheit).

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: DIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: PERFORMANCE TEST PROCEDURES

Item Subpart: Sampling time for Method 6

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0620

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4. Sampling time for Method 6. For Method 6, the minimum sampling time shall be 20 minutes and the minimum sampling volume 0.02 dscm (0.71 dscf) for each sample. The arithmetic mean of two samples shall constitute one run. Samples shall be taken at approximately 30-minute intervals

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES
Main Heading: DIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT
Subheading: PERFORMANCE TEST PROCEDURES
Item Subpart: Sulfur dioxide emissions

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0620

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 5. Sulfur dioxide emissions. For each performance test for sulfur dioxide emissions, the emissions expressed in g/million cal (lb/million BTU) shall be determined by the following procedure if the actual heat input is used:

$$E = CF \frac{20.9}{(20.9 - \%O_2)}$$

where:

A. E = pollutant emission, g/million cal (lb/million BTU).

B. C = pollutant concentration, g/dscm (lb/dscf).

C. %O₂ = oxygen content by volume (expressed as percent), dry basis. Percent oxygen shall be determined by using the integrated sampling procedures of Method 3 or with the Orsat analyzer. The sample shall be obtained at approximately the same point in the duct as used to obtain the samples for Method 6.

D. F = factor representing a ratio of the volume of dry flue gases generated to the calorific value of the fuel combusted. Values of F are given as follows:

(1) For anthracitic coal according to A.S.T.M. D388-66, F = 0.01139 dscm/10⁴ cal (101.4 dscf/10⁴ BTU).

(2) For subbituminous and bituminous coal according to A.S.T.M. D388-66, F = 0.01103 dscm/10⁴ cal (98.2 dscf/10⁴ BTU).

(3) For liquid fossil fuels including crude, residual, and distillate oils, F = 0.01036 dscm/10⁴ cal (92.2 dscf/10⁴ BTU).

(4) For gaseous fossil fuels including natural gas, propane, and butane, F = 0.00982 dscm/10⁴ cal (87.4 dscf/10⁴ BTU).

E. An owner or operator may use the following equation to determine an F factor (dscf/10⁴ BTU) in lieu of the F factors specified by item D or E:

$$F = \frac{10^6 [3.64(\%H) + 1.53(\%C) + 0.57(\%S) + 0.14(\%N) - 0.46(\%O)]}{GHV}$$

[Ed. note: Brackets were put into this equation to be consistent with part 7011.0535(6), item E.]

where:

(1) H, C, S, N, and O are content by weight of hydrogen, carbon, sulfur, nitrogen, and oxygen (expressed as percent), respectively, as determined by ultimate analysis of the fuel fired, dry basis, using A.S.T.M. methods D3178-74 or D3176 (solid fuels) or D240-64(73) (liquid fuels) or computed from results using A.S.T.M. method D1137-53(70), D1945-64(73) or D1946-67(72) (gaseous fuels) as applicable.

(2) GHV is the gross heating value.

F. When combinations of fuels are fired, the F factors determined by item D or E shall be prorated in accordance with the following formula:

$$F = \frac{xF_1 + yF_2 + zF_3}{100}$$

where:

x = the percentage of total heat input derived from gaseous fossil fuel.

y = the percentage of total heat input derived from liquid fossil fuel.

z = the percentage of total heat input derived from solid fossil fuel.

F1 = the value of F for gaseous fossil fuels according to item D or E.

F2 = the value of F for liquid fossil fuels according to item D or E.

F3 = the value of F for solid fossil fuels according to item D or E.

G. When combinations of fossil fuels are fired, the actual heat input, expressed in cal/hr (BTU/hr), shall be determined during each testing period. The rate of fuels burned during each testing period shall be determined by suitable methods and shall be confirmed by a material balance over the direct heating system.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES
Main Heading: DIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT
Subheading: STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR FOSSIL
FUEL-BURNING DIRECT HEATING EQUIPMENT
Item Subpart: Particulate limitations

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0610
State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Particulate limitations. Particulate limitations:

A. No owner or operator of any direct heating equipment shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the direct heating equipment any gases which:

(1) Contain particulate matter in excess of the limits allowed by parts 7011.0700 to 7011.0735, or

(2) Exhibit greater than 20% opacity, except that a maximum of 60% opacity shall be permissible for four minutes in any 60-minute period and that a maximum of 40% opacity shall be permissible for four additional minutes in any 60-minute period.

B. No owner or operator of an existing gray iron cupola with a melting capacity of less than one and one-half tons per hour shall allow emissions which exceed 0.3 grain per standard cubic foot, dry basis, and the owner or operator shall incinerate all gases, vapors, and gas entrained effluents from such cupolas at a temperature of not less than 1200 degrees Fahrenheit for a period of not less than 0.3 seconds. The owner or operator of any other gray iron cupola shall meet the requirements of item A.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: DIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR FOSSIL
FUEL-BURNING DIRECT HEATING EQUIPMENT

Item Subpart: Sulfur oxide limitations

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0610

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Sulfur oxide limitations. Sulfur oxide limitations:

A. Within Minneapolis-St. Paul Air Quality Control Region. No owner or operator of direct heating equipment located within the Minneapolis-St. Paul Air Quality Control Region shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from such equipment any gases which contain sulfur dioxide:

(1) In excess of 3 pounds per million BTU heat input if a solid fossil fuel is burned or 1.6 pounds per million BTU heat input if a liquid fossil fuel is burned, if the total rated heat input of all indirect and direct heating equipment of the owner or operator at that particular location exceeds 250 million BTU per hour.

(2) In excess of 4 pounds per million BTU heat input if a solid fossil fuel is burned or 2 pounds per million BTU heat input if a liquid fossil fuel is burned, if the total rated heat input of all indirect and direct heating equipment of the owner or operator at that particular location is equal to or less than 250 million BTU per hour.

B. Outside Minneapolis-St. Paul Air Quality Control Region. No owner or operator of direct heating equipment located outside the Minneapolis-St. Paul Air Quality Control Region shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from such equipment any gases which contain sulfur dioxide in excess of 4 pounds per million BTU heat input if a solid fossil fuel is burned or 2 pounds per million BTU heat input if a liquid fossil fuel is burned, if the total rated heat input of all indirect and direct heating equipment of the owner or operator at that particular location is greater than 250 million BTU per hour.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: EMISSION FACILITY OFFSETS

Subheading: ADMINISTRATIVE PERMIT AMENDMENTS

Item Subpart: Part 70 administrative amendment submitted to EPA

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1400

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4. Part 70 administrative amendment submitted to EPA. If the administrative permit amendment is to a part 70 permit, the agency shall submit a copy of the amended permit or permit amendment to the administrator, as required by the administrator.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: EMISSION FACILITY OFFSETS

Subheading: Conditions for Permit

Item Subpart: General requirement

Federal Effective 05/31/94
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.4020

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. In general. Unless the requirements of Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, chapter I, part 51, appendix S, (1991), as incorporated in subpart 2a, are first satisfied, no person shall commence construction of a major stationary source or major modification in:

A. a nonattainment area; or

B. in an attainment area or unclassifiable area if that major stationary source or major modification would cause or contribute to a violation of a national ambient air quality standard in a nonattainment area as determined by the significance levels established in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, chapter I, part 51, appendix S, part III, (1991).

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: EMISSION FACILITY OFFSETS

Subheading: Conditions for Permit

Item Subpart: Modified federal standard

Federal Effective 05/31/94

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.4020

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2a. Modified federal standard. Persons subject to subpart 1 must comply with Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, chapter I, part 51, appendix S, (1991), with the following exceptions:

A. Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, chapter I, part 51, appendix S, part IV, section A, condition 1, footnotes 4 and 5, (1991), do not apply;

B. Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, chapter I, part 51, appendix S, part IV, section A, condition 3, is amended to read:

Emission reductions ("offsets") from existing sources in the same area of the proposed source (whether or not under the same ownership) are required such that there will be reasonable progress toward attainment of the applicable NAAQS. Offsets must be based on actual emissions as defined in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, section 51.165(a)(3), as amended. Only intrapollutant emission offsets will be acceptable (e.g. hydrocarbon increases may not be offset against SO₂ reductions).

C. Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 51, appendix S, part IV, section A, condition 3, footnote 7, (1991), does not apply.

D. Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 51, appendix S, part IV, section A, footnote 8, (1991), does not apply.

E. Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 51, appendix S, part IV, section B, (1991), does not apply.

F. Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 51, appendix S, part IV, section C, (1991), applies except that, consistent with Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, section

51.165(3)(i)(A), as amended, the offset baseline shall be the actual emissions of the source from which offset credit is obtained.

G. Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 51, appendix S, part IV, section C, (5), (1991), does not apply.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: EMISSION FACILITY OFFSETS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Attainment area

Federal Effective 05/31/94
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.4010

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3a. Attainment area. "Attainment area" means any geographic area that has been designated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency as "better than national standards" for any national ambient air quality standard in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, chapter I, section 81.324, as amended.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: EMISSION FACILITY OFFSETS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Major stationary source

Federal Effective 05/31/94
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.4010

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 7a. Major stationary source. "Major stationary source" means:

A. a major stationary source as defined in Code of Federal Regulations, chapter I, title 40, part 51, appendix S, (1990); or

B. a stationary source that emits or has the potential to emit 70 tons or more per year of PM10 and that is located or that will locate in an area classified as "serious" under United States Code, title 42, section 7513, as amended.

Federal Citation Number:
7007.4010(7b)

Last Updated: 09/20/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: EMISSION FACILITY OFFSETS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: NAAQS

Federal Effective 05/31/94
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.4010

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 7b. National ambient air quality standards. "National ambient air quality standards" means any air quality standard promulgated in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 50, as amended.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: EMISSION FACILITY OFFSETS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Nonattainment area

Federal Effective 05/31/94
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.4010

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 10. Nonattainment area. "Nonattainment area" means any geographic region that has been designated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency as violating a national ambient air quality standard in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, section 81.324, as amended.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: EMISSION FACILITY OFFSETS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: PM-10

Federal Effective 05/31/94
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.4010

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 11a. PM10. "PM10" means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal ten micrometers.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: EMISSION FACILITY OFFSETS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Scope

Federal Effective 05/31/94
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.4010

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Scope. The definitions in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, chapter I, part 51, appendix S, apply to the terms used in parts 7007.4000 to 7007.4000 unless the terms are defined in this part. For the purposes of parts 7007.4000 to 7007.4030, the following words have the meanings defined below.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: EMISSION FACILITY OFFSETS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Significant emissions increase

Federal Effective 05/31/94
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.4010

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 19a. Significant emissions increase. "Significant emissions increase" means a net increase in emissions or the potential of a stationary source to emit any of the listed pollutants that would equal or exceed any of the rates of emissions in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 51, Appendix S, Part II.A.10(i), as amended. Any net emissions increase that is considered significant for volatile organic compounds must be considered significant for ozone.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: EMISSION FACILITY OFFSETS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Unclassifiable area

Federal Effective 05/31/94
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.4010

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 19b. Unclassifiable area. "Unclassifiable area" means any geographic area that has been designated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency as "cannot be classified" for any national ambient air quality standard in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, chapter I, section 81.324, as amended.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: EMISSION FACILITY OFFSETS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Volatile organic compounds

Federal Effective 05/31/94

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.4010

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 20. Volatile organic compounds. "Volatile organic compounds" means any organic compound that participates in atmospheric photochemical reaction; that is, any organic compound other than those which the United States Environmental Protection Agency has designated as having negligible photochemical reactivity. Volatile organic compounds must be measured by a reference method, an equivalent method, an alternative method, or by procedures specified under Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 60. In cases where a reference method, equivalent method, or alternative method also measures nonreactive organic compounds, an owner or operator may exclude the nonreactive organic compounds when determining compliance with a standard. As used in parts 7007.4000 to 7007.4030, the term "volatile organic compounds" does not include:

- A. Methane;
- B. Ethane;
- C. 1,1,1 Trichloroethane (Methyl Chloroform);
- D. Trichlorotrifluoroethane (Freon 113);
- E. Methyl chloroform;
- F. Methylene Chloride;
- G. Trichlorofluoromethane (CFC 11);
- H. Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC 12);
- I. Chlorodifluoromethane (CFC 22);
- J. Trifluoromethane (FC 23);
- K. Trichlorotrifluoroethane (CFC 113);
- L. Dichlorotetrafluoroethane (CFC 114);
- M. Chloropentafluoroethane (CFC 115);

N. any other compound listed in table 1, as amended, of the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Recommended Policy on Control of Volatile Organic Compounds, Federal Register, volume 42, page 35314, July 8, 1977; or

O. any other compound determined by the United States Environmental Protection Agency to be negligibly photochemically reactive. These determinations are published in the Federal Register.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: EMISSION FACILITY OFFSETS

Subheading: MINOR AND MODERATE PERMIT AMENDMENTS

Item Subpart: Minor or moderate application requirements

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1450

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4. Minor or moderate application requirements. An application requesting the use of minor or moderate permit amendment procedures shall meet the requirements of part 7007.0600, subpart 1, and shall also include the following:

A. a description of the modification, the emissions resulting from the modification, and any new applicable requirements that will apply if the modification occurs;

B. if the amendment is to a part 70 permit, the stationary source's suggested draft permit or draft amendment;

C. certification by a responsible official that the proposed amendment meets the criteria for use of minor or moderate permit modification procedures, including, in the case of minor permit amendments, a certification that any increase in emissions will be below the thresholds listed in subpart 2, and a request that such procedures be used;

D. certification by a responsible official that the change which the proposed amendment would allow is not part of a larger project which, taken as a whole, would not qualify for treatment as a minor or moderate permit amendment; and

E. in the case of amendments to part 70 permits, completed forms for the permitting authority to use to notify the administrator and affected states as required under subpart 5.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: EMISSION FACILITY OFFSETS

Subheading: Scope

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 05/31/94
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.4000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Parts 7007.4000 to 7007.4030 apply to persons who propose to construct a major stationary source or major modification in a nonattainment area and to persons who propose to construct a major stationary source or major modification in a designated attainment or unclassifiable area with emissions that would cause or contribute to a violation of a national ambient air quality standard in a nonattainment area.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: EMISSION STANDARDS FOR INORGANIC FIBROUS
MATERIALS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Inorganic fibrous material

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.2100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Inorganic fibrous material. "Inorganic fibrous material" means glass fibers, glass wool, rock wool, and aluminum oxide fibers having a length-to-diameter ratio of equal to or greater than three to one.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: EMISSION STANDARDS FOR INORGANIC FIBROUS
MATERIALS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Scope

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.2100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Scope. The following definitions of words and phrases are controlling for purposes of parts 7011.2100 and 7011.2105.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: EMISSION STANDARDS FOR INORGANIC FIBROUS
MATERIALS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Spraying

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.2100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Spraying. "Spraying" means an operation in which material is conveyed in the form of, or by the means of, a fluid stream from an application device to a receiving surface.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: EMISSION STANDARDS FOR INORGANIC FIBROUS
MATERIALS

Subheading: Spraying of Inorganic Fibrous Materials

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 06/07/82

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.2105

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

The spraying on any portion of a building or structure open to the outdoor atmosphere of any acoustical insulating, thermal insulating, or fireproofing product which does not contain asbestos but which contains inorganic fibrous material shall occur only under the following procedures:

A. The entire floor area where the spraying is to occur shall be enclosed with plastic-coated tarpaulins or by other means in a manner which shall prevent the escape of sprayed material from the enclosure. All interior areas, such as elevator shafts and stairwells, shall be enclosed in a manner which shall prevent the escape of sprayed material from the working area.

B. The entire area in which spraying has occurred, including all ledges, surfaces, equipment, and protective tarpaulins within the enclosure, shall be thoroughly cleaned by means of scraping, sweeping, vacuuming, or other acceptable methods upon completion of the spraying operation and before the enclosure is dismantled; provided, however, that all such cleaning procedures shall be followed by thorough vacuuming. The collected material shall be placed in a sealed container or bag strong enough to resist breaking and tearing under normal handling conditions and shall be transported directly to a disposal site approved by the commissioner.

C. All areas for opening containers of the material to be sprayed and for loading the material to be sprayed into hoppers, or other containers shall be enclosed in a manner which shall prevent the escape of the material to be sprayed to the outdoor atmosphere.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: EMISSION STANDARDS FOR VISIBLE AIR
CONTAMINANTS

Subheading: Performance Tests

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0115

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Unless another method is approved by the Agency, any person required to submit performance tests for emission facilities for which parts 7011.0100 to 7011.0115 are applicable shall utilize Method 9 for visual determination of opacity.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: EMISSION STANDARDS FOR VISIBLE AIR
CONTAMINANTS

Subheading: Scope

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

The standards of performance in parts 7011.0100 to 7011.0115 apply to any emission facility for which a specific standard of performance has not been promulgated in another regulation.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: EMISSION STANDARDS FOR VISIBLE AIR
CONTAMINANTS

Subheading: Visible Emission Restrictions for Existing Facilities

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0105

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

No owner or operator of an existing emission facility to which parts 7011.0100 to 7011.0115 are applicable shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the facility any gases which exhibit greater than 20% opacity; except that a maximum of 40% opacity shall be permissible for four minutes in any 60-minute period.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: EMISSION STANDARDS FOR VISIBLE AIR
CONTAMINANTS

Subheading: Visible Emission Restrictions for New Facilities

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0110

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

No owner or operator of a new emission facility to which parts 7011.0100 to 7011.0115 are applicable shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the facility any gases which exhibit greater than 20% opacity.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Subheading: Applicability of Standards of Performance

Item Subpart: Exception

Federal Effective 06/13/88

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0010

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Exception. For the purpose of the state air pollution control rules, the use of an alternative type of fuel or raw material is not a modification if the existing facility was designed to accommodate the alternative type of fuel or raw material. An emission facility is considered to be designed to accommodate an alternative type of fuel or raw material if that use could be accomplished under the facility's construction specifications as amended prior to the change.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Subheading: Applicability of Standards of Performance

Item Subpart: Existing facility

Federal Effective 06/13/88
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0010

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Existing facility. An owner or operator of an existing emission facility shall comply with all applicable state air pollution control rules for existing emission facilities.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Subheading: Applicability of Standards of Performance

Item Subpart: New facility

Federal Effective 06/13/88

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0010

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. New facility. An owner or operator who constructs, modifies, or reconstructs an emission facility shall comply with the New Source Performance Standards, if applicable, or the standards of performance for a new emission facility set forth in the state air pollution control rules

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Subheading: Circumvention

Item Subpart:

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0020

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

No owner or operator may install or use a device or means that conceals or dilutes emissions, which would otherwise violate a federal or state air pollution control rule, without reducing the total amount of pollutant emitted.

Federal Citation Number:
7007.1400(6)

Last Updated: 09/20/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: ADMINISTRATIVE PERMIT AMENDMENTS

Item Subpart: Acid rain provision

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1400

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 6. Acid rain provision. Amendments to the acid rain portion of a permit to an affected source shall be governed by Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 72, as amended.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: ADMINISTRATIVE PERMIT AMENDMENTS

Item Subpart: Administrative amendments allowed

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1400

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Administrative amendments allowed. The agency may make the permit amendments described in this subpart through the administrative permit amendment process described in this part. An owner or operator of a stationary source shall request an administrative amendment if changes are to be made under item B or E:

A. an amendment to correct a typographical error;

B. an amendment to change the name, mailing address, or telephone number of any person identified in the permit, or that reflects a similar minor administrative change at the permitted facility. A change in the stationary source's location of operation is not covered by this item;

C. an amendment requiring the permittee to comply with additional, more frequent, or expanded monitoring, record keeping, or reporting requirements;

D. an amendment to eliminate monitoring, record keeping, or reporting requirements if they are rendered meaningless because the only emissions to which the requirements apply will no longer occur.

E. an amendment reflecting a change in ownership or operational control of a stationary source where the agency determines that no other change in the permit is necessary, provided that a written agreement containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between the current and new permittee has been submitted to the agency;

F. an amendment to incorporate into a permit the requirements from preconstruction review permits issued by the agency;

G. an amendment to clarify a permit term; and

H. an amendment to extend a deadline in a permit by no more than 120 days, provided that the agency may only extend a deadline established by an applicable requirement described in part 7007.0100, subpart 7, items A to K, if the agency has been delegated authority to make such extensions by the administrator.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: ADMINISTRATIVE PERMIT AMENDMENTS

Item Subpart: Initiating an administrative amendment

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1400

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Initiating an administrative amendment. A permittee shall request in writing that the agency make an administrative permit amendment. A formal application complying with the terms of parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850 is not required. The permittee shall specify the section of the permit that is to be amended, and the reason for the amendment. The agency may also make an administrative amendment upon its own initiative. If an administrative amendment initiated by the agency would impose additional or different requirements on the permittee, the permittee shall be notified of the proposed amendment 30 days prior to its taking effect, unless the permittee consents to less notice. If the permittee objects to the amendment, the amendment shall not be made under this part, but the agency may reopen the permit under parts 7007.1500 and 7007.1600.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: ADMINISTRATIVE PERMIT AMENDMENTS

Item Subpart: Provisions to which permit shield applies

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1400

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 5. Provisions to which permit shield applies. The only administrative amendments to which the permit shield established by part 7007.1800 shall apply are those described in subpart 1, item F.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: ADMINISTRATIVE PERMIT AMENDMENTS

Item Subpart: Timeline for final action

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1400

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Timeline for final action. The agency shall take no more than 60 days from receipt of a request for an administrative permit amendment to take final action on such request. Amendments made by the agency under this part shall be made without public notice or an opportunity for public and affected states comment and hearing.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: ADMINISTRATIVE PERMIT AMENDMENTS

Item Subpart: When permittee may make change

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1400

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 7. When permittee may make change. Notwithstanding part 7007.0150, subpart 1, the permittee may make the change proposed in the administrative amendment request immediately after the request is received by the air quality division of the agency, if the change is described in subpart 1. However, if the change is of ownership or operational control, the new owner's or operator's right to operate the permitted stationary source under the previous sentence is contingent upon the new owner's or operator's compliance with the terms of the stationary source's permit.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: APPLICATION DEADLINES

Item Subpart: Acid rain sources

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0350

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 5. Acid rain sources. Stationary sources subject to the requirement to obtain Phase II acid rain permits under title IV of the act shall submit permit applications or amendments to permit applications to the agency by January 1, 1996, for sulfur dioxide, and January 1, 1998, for nitrogen dioxide.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: APPLICATION DEADLINES

Item Subpart: Application shield

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0350

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Application shield.

A. If an owner or operator of an emissions unit, emission facility, or stationary source in operation on October 18, 1993, submits an application that is timely under this part and complete under part 7007.0600, the continued operation of the stationary source pending agency review of the permit application is not a violation of part 7007.0150, subpart 1.

B. If after the completeness determination made pursuant to part 7007.0700, the applicant fails to submit, by the deadline specified in writing by the agency, any additional information identified as being needed to process the application, the protection provided in item A does not apply.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: APPLICATION DEADLINES

Item Subpart: Preservation of enforcement authority

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0350

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4. Preservation of enforcement authority. The agency reserves its authority to take enforcement action against any source that violated the permitting requirements of parts 7001.1200 to 7001.1220 prior to their repeal or that violates any permit issued under those parts, except as provided under subpart 1, item G. Nothing in parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850 shall be read to limit the administrator's authority to enforce parts 7001.1200 to 7001.1220 prior to their repeal or permits issued under those parts.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: APPLICATION DEADLINES

Item Subpart: Requirements during transition

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0350

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Compliance with permit or applicable requirements during transition.

A. If a stationary source is operating under an air emission permit issued by the agency under parts 7001.1200 to 7001.1220 which has not expired as of October 18, 1993, and if the permittee submits a timely and complete application for reissuance under subpart 1, that permit shall be considered not to expire until a new permit is issued under parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850. The preceding sentence also applies to stationary sources which have been operating under an air emission permit which was continued under part 7001.0160. The permittee shall continue to operate the stationary source in compliance with the terms of the existing permit and all applicable requirements.

B. If an owner or operator of a stationary source has filed an application for a permit but not yet received it, the stationary source shall be operated in compliance with all applicable requirements until the permit is issued.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: APPLICATION DEADLINES

Item Subpart: Transition application deadlines

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0350

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Transition applications under this part; deadline based on SIC code. Initial permit applications under parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850 for an emission unit, emission facility, or stationary source in operation on October 18, 1993, shall be considered timely if they meet the requirements of this part.

A. An owner or operator of an existing stationary source with a Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code number in the left column of the following table shall submit a permit application by the corresponding date in the right column:

Category	SIC Code Range	Application Deadline
A	0000 to 2399, excluding 2041 and 2048	October 15, 1994
B	2400 to 2999 and 4953, excluding 2951 and 2952	January 15, 1995
C	3000 to 4499	March 15, 1995
D	4500 to 5099, excluding 4953	June 15, 1995
E	5100 to 8199	September 15, 1995
F	8200 to 9999, including 2041, 2048, 2951, and 2952	November 15, 1995

B. If more than one SIC code describes activities at the stationary source, the SIC code that represents the primary type of activity of the stationary source shall be used. If no single SIC code represents the primary type of activity of the stationary source, the lowest SIC code that describes activities at the stationary source shall be used.

C. If a single owner or operator is responsible for filing applications for three or more stationary sources under this subpart, the owner or operator may request the agency to allow it to submit one or more of its applications according to a subsequent deadline of this subpart. Such a request shall be made by the owner or operator in writing no later than 60 days before the application deadline which the applicant is seeking to postpone. The agency shall approve in writing such requests if they more evenly distribute the owner's or operator's stationary sources among the application deadlines in item A.

D. The owner or operator of a stationary source must comply with the applicable deadline in this part, even though the stationary source may be operating under a permit issued by the agency under parts 7001.1200 to 7001.1220 (the permit rules in effect before October 18, 1993), and the permit is not due to expire until after the applicable deadline in this part. If a stationary source is operating under a permit issued by the agency under parts 7001.1200 to 7001.1220, and the permit expires after October 18, 1993, but before the applicable deadline, the owner or operator need not reapply before expiration of the permit, but shall comply with the applicable deadline in this part.

E. Except as provided in subitems (1) and (2), the agency waives its authority to take enforcement action against the owner or operator of a stationary source for failure to obtain a permit authorizing operation under parts 7001.1200 to 7001.1220, if the owner or operator files a timely and complete permit application under this part. This waiver does not apply to:

(1) an owner's or operator's failure to obtain a permit required under the federal preconstruction review programs of part C (Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality) or part D (Plan Requirements for Nonattainment Areas) of the act, or regulations promulgated under them; or

(2) an owner's or operator's failure to obtain an amendment under parts 7001.1200 to 7001.1220 for modifications to a stationary source for which a permit had been obtained under those parts.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: APPLICATION PRIORITY AND ISSUANCE TIMELINES

Item Subpart: Application processing and issuance deadlines

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0750

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Application processing and issuance deadlines.

A. Within 12 months of receiving a complete application for a permit to construct a new stationary source or for a major permit amendment to construct a modification, the agency shall have completed the public notice process and comment period required by part 7007.0850, unless the agency has denied the application. The agency shall take final action on the application within 60 days of the end of the public comment period if:

- (1) no meetings or hearings are requested under part 7007.0850, subpart 3, during the public comment period;
- (2) there is no substantial adverse public comment on the application; and
- (3) there is no substantial adverse EPA comment on the application.

If any of the circumstances in subitems (1) to (3) occur, the agency shall take final action on the application within 18 months of receiving the complete application.

B. Within six months of receiving a complete application for a moderate amendment to construct a modification for which the agency has decided to provide public notice under part 7007.0850, subpart 2, the agency shall have completed the public notice process and comment period, unless the agency has denied the application. The agency shall take final action on the permit within 60 days of the end of the public comment period if:

- (1) no meetings or hearings are requested under part 7007.0850, subpart 3, during the public comment period;
- (2) there is no substantial adverse public comment on the application; and
- (3) there is no substantial adverse EPA comment on the application.

If any of the circumstances in subitems (1) to (3) occur, the agency shall take final action within nine months of receiving the complete application.

C. The agency shall take final action on applications for permits or permit amendments not governed by items A and B within the period specified in this item. The agency shall take final action on such an application for a permit, permit reissuance, or major permit amendment within 18 months of receiving a complete application. The agency shall take final action on such an application for a minor or moderate permit amendment within six months of receiving a complete application, but not before the end of the administrator's 45 day review period in the case of part 70 permits. The agency shall take final action on a written request for an administrative amendment within 60 days of receiving the complete request.

D. If the applicant is required to submit additional information under part 7007.0700, item D, and if the applicant takes more than 30 days to provide the information, the agency may extend a deadline under item A, B, or C by the amount of time it takes to provide the information. The agency may also extend the deadlines under items A, B, and C upon written request of the applicant.

E. Deadlines for agency action under this part may be extended as described in this item for permitting actions subject to environmental review under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 116D, and implementing regulations. If the prohibition on final governmental decisions under part 4410.3100 is in effect at any time 90 days prior to the deadline or later, the agency shall extend the deadline until 90 days after the prohibition ends.

F. The deadlines in this subpart do not apply to the extent they deviate from the requirements of federal regulations at Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, section 72.73, as amended (Acid Rain Permits Regulation).

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: APPLICATION PRIORITY AND ISSUANCE TIMELINES

Item Subpart: Construction of units subject to NSPS

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0750

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 6. Construction of units subject to new source performance standards.

A. It is not a violation of parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850 to construct an affected facility, as that term is defined in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, section 60.2, as amended (Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources; Definitions), upon receiving from the agency written approval to construct the affected facility. For purposes of this subpart, construction of an affected facility includes modification or reconstruction, as described in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, sections 60.14 and 60.15, as amended, making existing emissions units into affected facilities. No person may begin to operate the affected facility until receipt of a permit issued by the agency under parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850.

B. The agency shall issue written approval to construct, or explain in writing why the approval will not be granted, within 60 days of receiving a complete permit application seeking authorization to construct and operate the affected facility. The application must be accompanied by a written request for approval to construct under this subpart, and a statement certified by a responsible official certifying that requirements of part C (Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality) or part D (Plan Requirements for Nonattainment Areas) of the act do not apply to the proposed construction. The agency's failure to respond within the 60 day period shall not be deemed approval to construct. The approval to construct shall only apply to the affected facility.

C. This subpart does not apply if the construction, reconstruction, or modification would be subject to the new source review requirements of part C (Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality) or part D (Plan Requirements for Nonattainment Areas) of the act.

D. This subpart does not relieve the applicant of the obligation to comply with the requirements of Minnesota Statutes, chapter 116D, prior to construction, if applicable.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: APPLICATION PRIORITY AND ISSUANCE TIMELINES

Item Subpart: Final action

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0750

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Final action. For purposes of this part and triggering judicial review, final agency action on a request or an application includes issuing the permit or amendment, denying the request or application, issuing a revised permit or amendment, or failing to take any of these actions by the deadline applicable under this part. However, the previous sentence shall not prevent the agency from issuing a permit or amendment or denying a request or application after a deadline has passed. If the agency denies the request or application it shall explain why. If the agency revises a proposed permit or amendment which has been subject to EPA review, it shall resubmit the amendment to the administrator.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: APPLICATION PRIORITY AND ISSUANCE TIMELINES

Item Subpart: Modification installation and operation permits

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0750

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 5. Modification installation and operation permits. The agency may issue permits authorizing a modification to a stationary source (an installation and operation permit) prior to issuance of an operating permit covering the entire stationary source (a total facility permit) if the agency finds:

- A. the stationary source has filed a timely application for a total facility permit;
- B. the delay resulting from issuing the installation and operation permit and the total facility permit at the same time would cause undue economic hardship on the stationary source; and
- C. the agency has sufficient information about the entire stationary source to be able to comply with the requirements of part 7007.1000.

The requirements of parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850 that apply to modifications to a stationary source with a total facility permit shall also apply to modifications authorized under this part.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: APPLICATION PRIORITY AND ISSUANCE TIMELINES

Item Subpart: Prioritization of applications

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0750

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Prioritization of applications. In deciding which permit applications to act on, the agency shall give priority to applications for construction or modification of a stationary source.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: APPLICATION PRIORITY AND ISSUANCE TIMELINES

Item Subpart: Transition period

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0750

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4. Transition period. The timelines in subpart 2, item C, do not apply to applications received prior to the date three years after EPA grants full program approval.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: APPLICATION PRIORITY AND ISSUANCE TIMELINES

Item Subpart: Two=stage issuance of permits subject to federal new source review

Federal Effective Date: 07/03/95

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0750

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 7. Two stage issuance of permits subject to federal new source review.

A. If a permit or permit amendment is subject to the requirements of a new source review program under part C (Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality) or part D (Plan Requirements for Nonattainment Areas) of the act, the agency shall send the permit to the permittee after all requirements of the new source review program have been satisfied. The agency shall at the same time notify the permittee in writing that those permit conditions required by the new source review program and designated as such by the agency in the permit or amendment, and only those conditions, shall be considered issued.

B. The agency shall issue the remaining permit conditions (those not issued under item A) after the EPA's 45 day review period described in part 7007.0950, and in compliance with all other applicable provisions of parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850. If there is no change to the remaining permit conditions, the agency shall issue the remaining permit conditions by means of notifying the permittee in writing that the remaining permit conditions of the permit previously sent under item A shall be considered issued.

C. The permittee may begin actual construction and operation of a stationary source or modification upon issuance of the conditions under item A to the extent authorized by those conditions.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: CALCULATING EMISSION CHANGES FOR PERMIT
AMENDMENTS

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1200

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

When this method is required to be used, emission changes will be calculated by comparing the hourly emission rate of the stationary source, at maximum physical capacity, before and after the proposed physical or operational change. The emission rate shall be expressed as pounds per hour of any regulated air pollutant. When calculating emissions before and after the physical and operational change, physical and operational limitations on emissions will be considered only if they are or will be automatically required by applicable requirements or existing permit terms, or if they are integral to the process. The agency shall use the following to determine emission rate:

A. In cases where use of emission factors or related calculation methods clearly demonstrates whether or not the change will increase the emission level, the following emission factors or methods shall be used:

(1) EPA emission factors as defined in part 7005.0100, subpart 10d, or other emission factors determined by the agency to be superior to EPA emission factors; or

(2) if no EPA emission factors are specified, factors or related emissions calculation methods published by EPA or provided by the agency upon request of the permittee which relate to the specific source type. The permittee shall identify the source of the emission factor or calculation method in the application.

B. Material balances, continuous monitor data, or manual emissions tests may be used in cases where use of emission factors or related calculation methods under item A does not clearly demonstrate, to the agency's satisfaction, whether or not the change will increase the emission level, or where a permittee demonstrates to the agency's satisfaction that there are reasonable grounds to dispute the result obtained under item A. These methods may be used only to establish premodification emission rates from which postmodification emission rates may be calculated. Tests shall be conducted under such conditions as the agency shall specify. At least three valid test runs must be conducted. All operating parameters which may affect emissions must be held constant to the maximum feasible degree for all test runs.

C. The calculation method described in this part may not be relied on to determine whether a modification constitutes a title I modification. To determine if a modification constitutes a title I modification, the applicable federal calculation method must be used. A change that would not be considered to increase emissions using the calculation method in this part may nonetheless be considered a title I modification, particularly under the method of calculation required by part C (Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality) and part D (Plan Requirements in Nonattainment Areas) of the act.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: CHANGES WHICH CONTRAVENE CERTAIN PERMIT
TERMS

Item Subpart: Applicability

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1350

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Applicability. A permittee may make changes allowed under parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850 at a permitted facility without obtaining a permit amendment, even though the change contravenes a permit term, if the change:

A. does not violate a permit term related to monitoring (including test methods), record keeping, reporting, or compliance certification requirements;

B. does not result in emissions in excess of those explicitly allowed under the permit for any emissions unit or for the stationary source as a whole (whether expressed as a rate of emissions or in terms of total emissions);

C. does not violate any permit term limiting hours of operation, work practices, fuel usage, raw material usage, production levels, or throughput if the term has been established to limit emissions or ensure compliance with emissions limitations;

D. does not violate any other permit term where the agency has specifically stated in the permit that the term is not subject to change under this part;

E. is not a title I modification;

F. is not required to be authorized by a permit amendment under title IV of the act (Acid Deposition Control) or Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 72, as amended; and

G. is not an administrative amendment described in part 7007.1400.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: CHANGES WHICH CONTRAVENE CERTAIN PERMIT
TERMS

Item Subpart: Enforcement action

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1350

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Enforcement action. If the permittee implements a change that the permittee believes qualifies under this part and the agency subsequently determines that the change does not qualify under this part, the agency may take an enforcement action against the permittee.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: CHANGES WHICH CONTRAVENE CERTAIN PERMIT
TERMS

Item Subpart: Procedure

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1350

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Procedure. Changes authorized under this part may not be made until seven working days after the air quality division of the agency receives written notice of the change. The notice shall include a certification by a responsible official describing the change to be made, identifying the term of the permit which is being contravened, stating that the change is authorized under this part, and briefly describing how it qualifies under this part. The permittee and the agency shall attach the notice to the stationary source's permit. If the agency finds that the proposed change is not authorized under this part, the agency shall notify the permittee of that finding and, if the proposed change could be made using other procedures, direct the permittee to those procedures.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: COMPLETE APPLICATION AND SUPPLEMENTAL
INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS

Item Subpart: Complete application

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0600

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Complete application. To be deemed complete, an application must provide all information required by part 7007.0500, except that an application for a permit amendment under parts 7007.1450 and 7007.1500 need supply information only if it is related to the proposed amendment. Information required under part 7007.0500 must be sufficient to evaluate the subject stationary source and its application and to determine all applicable requirements. The application shall also contain a certification from a responsible official consistent with part 7007.0500, subpart 3.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: COMPLETE APPLICATION AND SUPPLEMENTAL
INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS

Item Subpart: Duty to supplement or correct application

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0600

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Duty to supplement or correct application. Any applicant who fails to submit any relevant facts or who has submitted incorrect information in an application for a permit or permit amendment shall, upon becoming aware of such failure or incorrect submittal, promptly submit such supplementary facts or corrected information. In addition, an applicant must provide additional information as necessary to address any requirements that become applicable to the stationary source after the date it filed a complete application but prior to release of a draft permit.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: COMPLETENESS REVIEW

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0700

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

A. Within one week of receipt of an application other than a minor amendment application, the agency shall notify the applicant in writing that it has received the application.

B. Within 60 days of receipt of an application other than a minor amendment application, the agency shall notify the applicant in writing of whether the application is complete. If the agency fails to make the completeness determination required above within the 60 day period, the application shall be deemed complete. A completeness determination under this subpart triggers timelines for permit issuance under part 7007.0750, retroactive to the date the complete application was received by the agency, but does not limit the agency's ability to request additional information.

C. If an application or a written request for an administrative amendment is incomplete, the agency shall identify the incomplete portions of the application or request and outline the actions needed to complete the application or request.

D. If, during processing of a permit application that has been deemed complete, a minor permit amendment application, or a written request for an administrative amendment, the agency determines that additional information is necessary to evaluate or take final action on that application or request, it may request such information in writing, and, after consultation with the applicant, set a deadline for a response. In the request for additional information, the agency shall briefly explain why the additional information is needed. If an applicant fails to respond to requests for additional information within the time period requested, the application or request shall be deemed incomplete. Applicants who have already made a change or commenced a modification at a permitted facility under part 7007.1450, shall provide the additional information within the time period specified by the agency.

E. Items A and B do not apply to written requests for administrative amendments.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0550

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

A person may request the agency to treat information submitted under parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850 as confidential by following the procedures established by part 7000.1300. Where the agency is required to submit information to the EPA, the confidentiality of that information will be governed by Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 2, as amended.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: CONTENT OF PERMIT APPLICATION

Item Subpart: Application certification

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0500

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Application certification. A responsible official, as defined in part 7007.0100, subpart 21, shall sign and certify any application, report, or compliance certification submitted pursuant to parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850 with regard to truth, accuracy, and completeness. This certification and any other certification required by parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850 shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete. This subpart shall be complied with by both the owner and the operator of the stationary source if they are not the same.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: CONTENT OF PERMIT APPLICATION

Item Subpart: Environmental review

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0500

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 5. Environmental review. The applicant shall state in the application whether an environmental assessment worksheet or an environmental impact statement is required for the activity for which the permit is sought under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 116D, or implementing regulations, or under United States Code, title 42, sections 4331 et seq., as amended.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: CONTENT OF PERMIT APPLICATION

Item Subpart: Information included

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0500

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Information included. Applicants shall submit the following information as required by the standard application form:

A. Information identifying the stationary source and its owners and operators, including company name and address (and plant name and address if different from the company name), owner's name and agent, and contact telephone numbers including names of plant site manager or contact, and the person preparing the application if different.

B. A description of the stationary source's processes and products (by Standard Industrial Classification Code or SIC Code) including any associated with each alternate scenario identified by the stationary source.

C. The following emissions related information:

(1) A permit application shall provide the information required by this part for every emissions unit within the stationary source, except as provided in subitem (2). Notwithstanding the first sentence, if a stationary source is not a major source and the sole reason it is required to have a permit is because it is subject to federal standards described under part 7007.0250, subpart 2, then the application need only provide information for the emissions units regulated by those federal standards. All permit applications shall include information about fugitive emissions in the same manner as stack emissions, regardless of whether the stationary source category in question is included in the list of stationary sources contained in the definition of major source in part 7007.0200, subpart 2.

(2) The application need not include the information required by this part for any activity listed on the insignificant activities list in part 7007.1300, except as provided in this subitem. The application shall include a list identifying any activity at the stationary source described in subpart 3 of the insignificant activities list. If requested by the agency, the permittee shall provide a calculation of emissions from any activity described in subpart 3 of the insignificant activities list. The agency shall request such a calculation if it finds that the emissions from those activities, in addition to other emissions from the stationary source, could make the stationary source subject to different applicable requirements or different requirements under parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850.

(3) A permit application shall identify and describe all emission points in sufficient detail to determine the applicability of all applicable requirements. This shall include the location of emissions units, flow rates, and stack parameters (including, if required by the agency, height, diameter, and plume temperature) for all regulated air pollutants.

(4) A permit application shall identify rates of regulated air pollutants emitted in tons per year and also in such terms as are necessary to establish compliance consistent with the applicable standard reference test method. The application shall provide this information for potential emissions, as defined in part 7005.0100, subpart 35a. The application shall also include the emissions limits that will be imposed on the stationary source by applicable requirements.

(5) The permittee shall provide information, including how the calculation was made, on actual emission rates of regulated air pollutants emitted in tons per year. The permittee is exempt from this requirement if, in the preceding year, the permittee has submitted an emissions inventory as required by part 7019.0105.

(6) A permit application shall include the following information to the extent it is emissions related: fuels, fuel use, raw materials, production rates, and operating schedules.

(7) A permit application shall identify and describe all air pollution control equipment and compliance monitoring devices or activities. A permit application shall also contain the design operating efficiency of the air pollution control equipment. The permit application shall identify all air pollution control equipment located at the stationary source which the stationary source elects not to operate.

(8) A permit application shall describe any work practice or physical limitation on stationary source operation that affects emissions of regulated air pollutants.

(9) A permit application shall include additional information if required by any applicable requirements (such as information related to stack height limitations developed pursuant to section 123 of the act).

(10) A permit application must explain the means by which the emissions information in subitems (1) to (9) is gathered, and provide the calculations on which they are based.

D. The following information regarding applicable requirements and test methods:

(1) A permit application must include a complete listing of the citations and titles of all applicable requirements to which the permittee is subject.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: CONTENT OF PERMIT APPLICATION

Item Subpart: Standard application form and required information

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0500

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Standard application form and required information.

A. The applicant shall submit an application on a standard application form provided by the agency. The agency may create different forms for different types of stationary sources. Regardless of whether the particular information is required by a form, an applicant must include all information needed to determine the applicability of, or to impose, any applicable requirement, or to evaluate the emission fee amount required by chapter 7002.

B. For complicated stationary sources, the agency recommends but does not require that the applicant arrange for a preapplication meeting with the agency's air quality division. Small business stationary sources, as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 116.96, subdivision 6, may seek assistance in preparing permit applications under the small business air quality compliance assistance act in Minnesota Statutes, sections 116.95 to 116.99.

C. In addition to the requirements of this part, applicants for permits subject to a new source review program under part C (Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality) or part D (Plan Requirements for Nonattainment Areas) of the act shall also comply with the application requirements of part 7007.3000 or parts 7007.4000 to 7007.4030, respectively.

D. An applicant is not required to show that its emissions do not cause a violation of ambient air quality standards, unless the agency notifies the applicant that such information is required, or unless the source is required to make such a showing under the preconstruction review requirements of part 7007.3000 or parts 7007.4000 to 7007.4030.

E. This part describes the standard information that will be required in a permit application. It does not limit the agency's statutory authority for requiring information in addition to that which is specifically listed.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: CONTENT OF PERMIT APPLICATION

Item Subpart: Title IV source application

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0500

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4. Title IV source application. Affected sources shall use nationally standardized forms for acid rain portions of permit applications and compliance plans, as required by Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 72, as amended. The compliance plan content requirements of subpart 2 shall apply to the acid rain portion of the affected source's permit application, except as specifically superseded by Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 72, as amended.

Federal Citation Number:
7007.0100(2)

Last Updated: 09/20/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: DEFINITIONS

Item Subpart: Act

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Act. "Act" means the Clean Air Act, as amended, United States Code, title 42, section 7401, et seq., as amended.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: DEFINITIONS

Item Subpart: Administrator

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Administrator. "Administrator" means the administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or the administrator's designee.

Federal Citation Number:
7007.0100(4)

Last Updated: 09/20/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: DEFINITIONS

Item Subpart: Affected source

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4. Affected source. "Affected source" means a source that includes one or more affected units.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: DEFINITIONS

Item Subpart: Affected state

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 5. Affected state. "Affected state" means any state:

- A. whose air quality may be affected and that is contiguous to Minnesota; or
- B. that is within 50 miles of the permitted source.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: DEFINITIONS

Item Subpart: Affected unit

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 6. Affected unit. "Affected unit" means an emissions unit that is subject to any acid rain emissions reduction requirement or acid rain emissions limitation under title IV of the act (Acid Deposition Control) and rules promulgated thereunder.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: DEFINITIONS

Item Subpart: Applicable requirement

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 7. Applicable requirement. "Applicable requirement" means all the following as they apply to emissions units in a stationary source (including requirements that have been promulgated or approved by the EPA or the agency through rulemaking at the time of issuance but have future effective compliance dates):

A. any standard, or other requirement provided for in Minnesota's implementation plan approved or promulgated by the EPA under title I of the act (Program and Activities), including any revisions to that plan promulgated in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 52, as amended (Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans), except rules related to odor in parts 7011.0300 to 7011.0330;

B. any preconstruction review requirement of regulations promulgated under title I of the act, including part C (Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality) or part D (Plan Requirements for Nonattainment Areas), and the emission facility offset rule in parts 7007.4000 to 7007.4030, and any term or condition of any preconstruction permit issued pursuant to those regulations or parts 7007.4000 to 7007.4030;

C. any standard or other requirement under section 111 (Standard of Performance for New Stationary Sources of the Act, including section 111(d)) (Standards of Performance for Existing Sources; Remaining Useful Life of a Source);

D. any standard or other requirement for hazardous air pollutants, or other requirement under section 112 of the act (Hazardous Air Pollutants), including any requirement concerning accident prevention under section 112(r)(7) of the act;

E. any standard or other requirement of the acid rain program under title IV of the act, or the regulations promulgated under it;

F. any requirements established pursuant to section 504(b) (Permit Requirements and Conditions; Monitoring and Analysis) or section 114(a)(3) (Record keeping, Inspections, Monitoring, and Entry; Authority of Administrator or Authorized Representative) of the act;

G. any standard or other requirement governing solid waste incineration, under section 129 (Solid Waste Combustion) of the act;

H. any standard or other requirement for consumer and commercial products, under section 183(e) (Federal Ozone Measures; Control of Emissions from Certain Sources) of the act;

I. any standard or other requirement for tank vessels under section 183(f) (Federal Ozone Measures; Tank Vessel Standards) of the act;

J. any standard or other requirement of the regulations promulgated to protect stratospheric ozone under title VI of the act (Stratospheric Ozone Protection), unless the administrator has determined that such requirements need not be contained in a part 70 permit;

K. any national ambient air quality standard adopted under section 109 of the act (National Primary and Secondary Air Quality Standards) or increment or visibility requirement under part C of title I of the act (Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality), but only as it would apply to temporary sources permitted pursuant to section 504(e) of the act (Permit Requirements and Conditions; Temporary Sources);

L. any national ambient air quality standard adopted under section 109 of the act or increment or visibility requirement under part C of title I of the act not addressed in item K;

M. any state ambient air quality standard under chapter 7009;

N. any requirement to pay an emissions fee under part 7002.0025;

O. any standard or other requirement of the air pollution episodes rule in parts 7009.1000 to 7009.1110;

P. any standard or other requirement pursuant to the Standards of Performance for Stationary Sources under chapter 7011, except rules related to odor in parts 7011.0300 to 7011.0330;

Q. any standard or other requirement regulating a specific hazardous pollutant under chapter 7011;

R. any reporting, monitoring, and testing requirement for stationary sources under chapter 7017;

S. any requirement under the emissions inventory provisions of chapter 7019;

T. any standard or other requirement of the acid deposition control rule under chapter 7021; and

U. any standard or other requirement related to noise pollution under chapter 7030.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: DEFINITIONS

Item Subpart: Designated representative

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 8. Designated representative. "Designated representative" means a responsible natural person authorized by the owners and operators of an affected source and of all affected units at the source, as evidenced by a certificate of representation submitted in accordance with Code of Federal Regulations, part 72, subpart B, as amended (Acid Rain Program Permits Regulation), to represent and legally bind each owner and operator, as a matter of federal law, in matters pertaining to the acid rain program under title IV of the act.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: DEFINITIONS

Item Subpart: Draft permit

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 9. Draft permit. "Draft permit" means the version of the permit which the agency offers for public participation under part 7007.0850 and, in the case of a state permit, to the administrator for review in compliance with part 7007.0950.

Federal Citation Number:
7007.0100(10)

Last Updated: 09/20/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: DEFINITIONS

Item Subpart: Environmental Protection Agency or EPA

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 10. Environmental Protection Agency or EPA. "Environmental Protection Agency" or "EPA" means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: DEFINITIONS

Item Subpart: Final permit

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 11. Final permit. "Final permit" means the version of permit issued by the agency pursuant to the procedures in parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850.

Federal Citation Number:
7007.0100(12)

Last Updated: 09/20/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: DEFINITIONS

Item Subpart: General permit

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 12. General permit. "General permit" means a permit issued pursuant to the requirements of part 7007.1100.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: DEFINITIONS

Item Subpart: Major source

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 13. Major source. "Major source" means a stationary source as defined in part 7007.0200, subpart 2.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: DEFINITIONS

Item Subpart: Modification

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 14. Modification. "Modification" means:

A. any change that constitutes a title I modification, as defined in subpart 26; or

B. any physical change or change in the method of operation of an emissions unit, emission facility, or stationary source that results in an increase in the emission of a regulated air pollutant. Emissions are considered to increase if there is an increase in the rate of emissions of any regulated air pollutant, or new emissions of a regulated air pollutant not previously emitted, from any unit at the source. To determine if there is an increase in the rate of emissions, the agency shall compare the pounds per hour of emissions at maximum capacity before and after the physical or operational change, using the method of calculation described in part 7007.1200. Subitems (1) to (5) are not, by themselves, considered modifications under this definition:

(1) a physical change or a change in the method of operation that is explicitly allowed under a permit, or allowed under a court order, consent decree, stipulation agreement, schedule of compliance, or order issued by the agency if the document states that no permit amendment is required;

(2) routine maintenance, repair, and replacement;

(3) an increase in production rate of an existing emissions unit if that increase is not in violation of a permit condition, applicable requirement, court order, consent decree, stipulation agreement, schedule of compliance, or order issued by the agency;

(4) an increase in the hours of operation that does not increase the rate of emissions and is not in violation of a permit condition, applicable requirement, court order, consent decree, stipulation agreement, schedule of compliance, or order issued by the agency; and

(5) use of an alternative fuel if the source is ordered to switch fuels by the state or federal government.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: DEFINITIONS

Item Subpart: Part 70 permit

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 15. Part 70 permit. "Part 70 permit" means a permit issued under part 7007.0200 and Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 70, as amended (Operating Permit Program).

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: DEFINITIONS

Item Subpart: Part 70 permit program

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 16. Part 70 permit program. "Part 70 permit program" means a program for issuance, amendment, and reissuance of part 70 permits in Minnesota approved by the administrator.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: DEFINITIONS

Item Subpart: Permit

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 17. Permit. "Permit" means any permit issued under parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850, including part 70 permits, state permits, and general permits.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: DEFINITIONS

Item Subpart: Proposed permit

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 18. Proposed permit. "Proposed permit" means the version of a part 70 permit that the agency proposes to issue and forwards to the administrator for review in compliance with part 7007.0950.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: DEFINITIONS

Item Subpart: Regulated air pollutant

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 19. Regulated air pollutant. "Regulated air pollutant" means the following:

- A. nitrogen oxides (NOx) or any volatile organic compound;
- B. any pollutant for which a state or national ambient air quality standard has been promulgated;
- C. any pollutant that is subject to any new source performance standard promulgated under section 111 of the act;
- D. any class I or II substance listed pursuant to section 602 of the act (Stratospheric Ozone Protection; Listing of class I and class II Substances); or

E. any pollutant subject to a standard promulgated under section 112 or other requirements established under section 112 of the act (Hazardous Air Pollutants), including sections 112(g) (Modifications), (j) (Equivalent Emission Limitation by Permit), and (r) (Prevention of Accidental Releases), including the following:

(1) any pollutant subject to requirements under section 112(j) of the act. If the administrator fails to promulgate a standard by the date established pursuant to section 112(e) of the act (Schedule for Standards and Review), any pollutant for which a subject source would be major shall be considered to be regulated on the date 18 months after the applicable date established pursuant to section 112(e) of the act; and

(2) any pollutant for which the requirements of section 112(g)(2) of the act have been met, but only with respect to the individual source subject to the section 112(g)(2) requirement.

Federal Citation Number:
7007.0100(20)

Last Updated: 09/20/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: DEFINITIONS

Item Subpart: Reissuance

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 20. Reissuance. "Reissuance" means the process by which a permit is reissued at the end of its term.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: DEFINITIONS

Item Subpart: Responsible official

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 21. Responsible official. "Responsible official" means one of the following:

A. For a corporation: a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision making functions for the corporation, or a duly authorized representative of such person if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities applying for or subject to a permit and either:

(1) the facilities employ more than 250 persons or have gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding \$25,000,000 (in second quarter 1980 dollars); or

(2) the delegation of authority to such representatives is approved in advance by the agency.

B. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.

C. For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency: either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For the purposes of this part, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes the chief executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (for example, a regional administrator of EPA).

D. For affected sources:

(1) The designated representative is the responsible official insofar as actions, standards, requirements, or prohibitions under title IV of the act or the regulations promulgated under it are concerned.

(2) The designated representative may also be the responsible official for any other purposes under parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850.

Federal Citation Number:
7007.0100(1)

Last Updated: 09/20/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: DEFINITIONS

Item Subpart: Scope

Federal Effective 06/01/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

The definitions . . .

Federal Citation Number:
7007.0100(22)

Last Updated: 09/20/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: DEFINITIONS

Item Subpart: State

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 22. State. "State" means the state of Minnesota.

Federal Citation Number:
7007.0100(23)

Last Updated: 09/20/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: DEFINITIONS

Item Subpart: State permit

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 23. State permit. "State permit" means a permit issued under part 7007.0250.

Federal Citation Number:
7007.0100(24)

Last Updated: 09/20/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: DEFINITIONS

Item Subpart: Stationary source

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 24. Stationary source. "Stationary source" has the meaning given it in part 7005.0100, subpart 42c.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: DEFINITIONS

Item Subpart: Title I condition

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 25. Title I condition. "Title I condition" means one of the following types of permit conditions based on requirements of title I of the act:

A. any condition based on a requirement of a new source review program under part C (Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality) or part D (Plan Requirements for Nonattainment Areas) of the act and implementing state rules or federal regulations;

B. any condition based on a source specific determination of ambient impacts imposed for the purpose of achieving or maintaining attainment with a national ambient air quality standard and which was part of a state implementation plan approved by the EPA or submitted to the EPA and pending approval under section 110 of the act; and

C. any condition for which there is no corresponding underlying applicable requirement and that the stationary source has assumed to avoid being subject to a new source review program under part C (Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality) or part D (Plan Requirements for Nonattainment Areas) of the act or implementing state rules or federal regulations.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: DEFINITIONS

Item Subpart: Title I modification

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 26. Title I modification. "Title I modification" means any change that constitutes a modification under any provision of title I of the act, including:

A. A new source review modification: major modification as defined in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, section 52.21(b)(2) or 51.165(a)(1)(v), as amended, or any other rules adopted by the administrator under part C or D of the act.

B. A new source performance standards modification: any modification as defined in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, section 60.14, as amended, or any other rules adopted by the administrator under section 111 of the act.

C. A hazardous air pollutant modification: any modification as defined in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, section 61.15, as amended, or any other rules adopted by the administrator under section 112 of the act.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: DEFINITIONS

Item Subpart: Transition period or transition

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 27. Transition period or transition. "Transition period" or "transition" means the time period from October 18, 1993, until three years after EPA grants full program approval as determined in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, section 70.4(e).

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: DURATION OF PERMITS

Item Subpart: Effect of permit expiration

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1050

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 6. Effect of permit expiration. Except as provided in part 7007.0450, subpart 3, permits issued under parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850 shall expire at the expiration date stated in the permit. Permit expiration terminates the stationary source's right to operate, even if the permit contains title I conditions which do not expire.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: DURATION OF PERMITS

Item Subpart: Expiring state and general permits

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1050

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 5. Expiring state and general permits. The agency may elect to make state permits and general permits (except general permits that apply to stationary sources otherwise required to have a part 70 permit) expire five years after issuance if the agency determines that an expiring permit would significantly improve the likelihood of continuing compliance with applicable requirements and the terms of the permit. Grounds for such a determination include, but are not limited to, the following:

- A. the stationary source has a history of noncompliance with applicable requirements or with an air emissions permit;
- B. the applicable requirements to which the stationary source is currently subject are expected to change substantially within the next five years; or
- C. the stationary source is likely to make substantial changes within the next five years making it subject to additional applicable requirements.

This subpart does not apply to any title I condition.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: DURATION OF PERMITS

Item Subpart: General permits

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1050

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. General permits. A general permit that applies to any stationary sources that would otherwise be required to have a part 70 permit shall expire five years after the date it is issued under part 7007.1100, subpart 4. A general permit that only applies to stationary sources that would otherwise be required to have a state permit shall not automatically expire unless the agency makes the permit an expiring one under subpart 5.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: DURATION OF PERMITS

Item Subpart: Part 70 permits

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1050

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Part 70 permits. A part 70 permit shall expire five years after issuance, except for title I conditions as provided in subpart 4. The agency may issue part 70 permits for stationary sources, other than affected sources, that expire in less than five years but not less than three years if necessary to evenly distribute the rate of reissuance applications in subsequent years and if the permittee consents.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: DURATION OF PERMITS

Item Subpart: State permits

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1050

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. State permits. A state permit shall not automatically expire unless the agency makes the permit an expiring one under subpart 5.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: DURATION OF PERMITS

Item Subpart: Title I conditions

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1050

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4. Title I conditions. Title I conditions, and the permittee's obligation to comply with them, shall not expire, regardless of the expiration of the other conditions of the permit.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: DURATION OF PERMITS

Item Subpart: Voiding an existing permit

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1050

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 7. Voiding an existing permit. The agency shall void a permit issued under parts 7001.1200 to 7001.1220 or 7007.0050 to 7007.1850, if it determines that the stationary source no longer requires the permit under existing law. A permittee may request the agency to void a permit. An agency determination to void a permit under this subpart must be in writing and shall explicitly identify the permit in question and state why the permit is no longer required. The agency shall send any such determination to the permittee.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: EMERGENCY PROVISION

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1850

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

A. An "emergency" means any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the stationary source, including an act of God, that requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation, and that causes the stationary source to exceed a technology based emission limitation under the permit, due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the emergency. An emergency shall not include noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventative maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error. Consistent with this definition of emergency, the agency may state in the permit what types of situations will not be considered emergencies if they occur.

B. An emergency constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based emission limitations if the conditions of item C are met.

C. The affirmative defense of emergency shall be demonstrated through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

- (1) an emergency occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause or causes of the emergency;
- (2) the permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
- (3) the permittee submitted notice of the emergency to the agency within two working days of when the emission limitations were exceeded due to the emergency. This notice must contain a detailed description of the emergency, any steps taken to mitigate emissions, and corrective actions taken; and
- (4) during the period of the emergency, the permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emission limitations, standards, or regulations in the permit.

D. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency has the burden of proof.

E. This provision is in addition to any emergency or upset provision contained in any applicable requirement.

F. This provision does not limit the emergency power of the agency under Minnesota Statutes, section 116.11.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: EPA REVIEW AND OBJECTION

Item Subpart: Additiona procedures for permits containing Title I conditions

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0950

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4. Additional procedures for permits containing title I conditions. In addition to the requirements in subparts 1 to 3, the agency shall also comply with all other federal requirements for EPA review applicable to permits and permit amendments which include title I conditions.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: EPA REVIEW AND OBJECTION

Item Subpart: EPA objection

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0950

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. EPA objection. In the case of a part 70 permit, the agency shall not issue a permit or an amendment if the administrator objects to its issuance in writing within 45 days of receipt of the proposed permit or amendment and any necessary supporting information. In the case of a state permit, the agency shall not issue a permit, or an amendment for which EPA review is provided under subpart 1, if the administrator objects to its issuance in writing within 30 days of receipt of the draft permit or amendment and any necessary supporting information.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: EPA REVIEW AND OBJECTION

Item Subpart: Public petitions to administrator regarding part 70 permits

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0950

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Public petitions to administrator regarding part 70 permits. If the administrator does not object in writing to a part 70 permit or a major amendment to a part 70 permit under subpart 2, any person may petition the administrator within 60 days after the expiration of the administrator's 45 day review period to make such objection. Any such petition shall be based only on objections to the part 70 permit or the amendment that were raised with reasonable specificity during the public comment period provided in part 7007.0850, unless the petitioner demonstrates that it was impracticable to raise such objections within such period, or unless grounds for such objection arose after such period. If the administrator objects to the part 70 permit or the amendment as a result of a petition filed under this subpart prior to agency issuance, the agency shall not issue the permit or the amendment until the administrator's objection has been resolved. If the permit or the amendment was issued prior to the administrator's objection but after the end of the EPA's 45 day review period, the agency shall reopen or revoke the permit or the amendment under part 7007.1600 or 7007.1700 to satisfy the EPA's objection. Until amended or revoked, the permit shall remain in effect. In any case, the stationary source will not be in violation of the requirement to have submitted a timely and complete application. The administrator may also amend, terminate, or revoke a part 70 permit under the administrator's authority under Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, section 70.8(d), as amended.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: EPA REVIEW AND OBJECTION

Item Subpart: Review by EPA

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0950

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Review by EPA. The agency shall provide to the administrator a copy of the following documents, unless the administrator agrees to accept a summary of the documents:

A. for part 70 permits, each application for a permit or permit amendment, each proposed permit or permit amendment, and each final permit or permit amendment; and

B. for state permits, each application for a permit, each draft permit, each final permit, each application for a major permit amendment described in part 7007.1500, subpart 1, item C or D, and the draft and final versions of each such major permit amendment.

In the case of a part 70 permit, the proposed permit or permit amendment shall be provided to the administrator after the draft permit or permit amendment has been subject to public comment. In the case of a state permit, the draft permit or permit amendment may be provided to the administrator at the same time the draft permit or permit amendment is offered for public comment.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: FEDERAL ENFORCEABILITY

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1750

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

A. All conditions of a permit issued under parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850 are enforceable by the administrator and citizens under the act, unless designated otherwise in the permit under item B.

B. The agency shall designate a condition of a permit to be not enforceable by the administrator and citizens under the act if the condition is not required by:

(1) an applicable requirement listed in part 7007.0100, subpart 7, items A to K, including requirements provided in Minnesota's implementation plan approved by the administrator under title I of the act; or

(2) parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850, after approval of Minnesota's part 70 program by the administrator under title V of the act.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: GENERAL PERMITS

Item Subpart: Application

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 5. Application. Stationary sources that would qualify for a general permit must apply to the agency for coverage under the terms of the general permit or must apply for an individual permit consistent with part 7007.0500. If a stationary source elects to apply for coverage under the general permit, the stationary source must submit an application meeting the requirements of parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850, unless the agency states in the public notice of the general permit that certain conditions do not apply. The application must include all information necessary to determine qualification for, and to assure compliance with, the general permit.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: GENERAL PERMITS

Item Subpart: Criteria

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Criteria. If the agency determines that numerous similar stationary sources are subject to the same or substantially similar regulatory requirements, the agency may issue a permit required under parts 7007.0200 and 7007.0250 in the form of a general permit applying to multiple sources following the procedures in subparts 2 to 7. The agency may also issue general permits under this part which apply only to specific portions of stationary sources, including air pollution control equipment, if the specific portions are subject to the same or substantially similar regulatory requirements. The agency shall not issue general permits for affected sources under the acid rain program unless general permits are authorized by regulations promulgated under title IV of the act (Acid Deposition Control).

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: GENERAL PERMITS

Item Subpart: EPA and affected state review

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. EPA and affected state review. If the stationary source category to which the general permit applies includes stationary sources that would otherwise require individual part 70 permits, the agency shall comply with all provisions for EPA and affected state review and objection in parts 7007.0900 and 7007.0950. The agency shall comply with provisions for EPA review and objection under part 7007.0950 in the case of all other general permits.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: GENERAL PERMITS

Item Subpart: Issuance in general

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4. Issuance in general. Following the close of the comment period and any public meeting or contested case hearing ordered, the agency may issue the general permit. If the general permit applies to any stationary sources that would otherwise be required to have a part 70 permit, the general permit shall include all requirements of parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850 applicable to part 70 permits. All general permits shall include the requirements applicable to state permits. However, nothing in this subpart shall be construed to require the agency to include in the general permit stationary source specific information incompatible with the concept of a general permit.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: GENERAL PERMITS

Item Subpart: Issuance of general permit to a stationary source

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 6. Issuance of general permit to a stationary source. The agency may issue a general permit to a stationary source without repeating the notice and comment procedures required under part 7007.0850, subpart 2. However, the agency shall make available to the public upon request a list of facilities for which a general permit application has been received.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: GENERAL PERMITS

Item Subpart: Permit shield

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 7. Permit shield. Notwithstanding the permit shield provisions of part 7007.1800, a stationary source that obtains a general permit shall be subject to enforcement action for operation without a permit if the stationary source is later determined not to qualify for the conditions and terms of the general permit.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: GENERAL PERMITS

Item Subpart: Public participation

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Public participation. The agency shall follow the same public participation procedures in part 7007.0850, subparts 2 and 3, for individual permits except as stated otherwise in this subpart. The notice of the agency's intent to publish a general permit need not be published in newspapers of general circulation but shall be published in the State Register. The notice need not include any facility specific information. The notice issued by the agency shall identify criteria for stationary sources that qualify for the general permit and identify the geographic area in which it applies. The agency need not comply with part 7007.0850, subpart 2, item A, subitem (4), unless the stationary source category includes stationary sources subject to the requirement to obtain part 70 permits.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES LIST

Item Subpart: Insignificant activities

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1300

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Insignificant activities. The actions listed in this part, and operation of the emissions units listed in this part, are insignificant activities for purposes of parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850. Listing in this part has no effect on any other law, including laws enforced by the agency other than parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850, to which the activity may be subject.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES LIST

Item Subpart: Insignificant activities not required to be listed

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1300

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Insignificant activities not required to be listed. The activities described in this subpart are not required to be listed in a permit application under part 7007.0500, subpart 2, item C, subitem (2).

A. Fuel use:

- (1) production of hot water for on site personal use not related to any industrial process; and
- (2) fuel use related to food preparation by a restaurant or cafeteria.

B. Plant upkeep:

- (1) routine housekeeping or plant upkeep activities such as painting buildings, retarring roofs, or paving parking lots; and
- (2) clerical activities such as operating copy machines and document printers, except operation of such units on a commercial basis.

C. Fabrication operations:

- (1) equipment used for the inspection of metal products;
- (2) equipment used exclusively for forging, pressing, drawing, spinning, or extruding cold metals;
- (3) equipment used exclusively to mill or grind coatings and molding compounds where all materials charged are in paste form; and
- (4) mixers, blenders, roll mills, or calendars for rubber or plastics for which no materials in powder are added and in which no organic solvents, diluents, or thinners are used.

D. Finishing operations:

- (1) closed tumblers used for cleaning or deburring metal products without abrasive blasting; and
- (2) equipment for washing or drying fabricated glass or metal products, if no VOCs are used in the process, and no gas, oil, or solid fuel is burned.

E. Storage tanks: pressurized storage tanks for anhydrous ammonia, liquid petroleum gas (LPG), liquid natural gas (LNG), or natural gas.

F. Wastewater treatment: stacks or vents to prevent escape of sewer gases through plumbing traps, not including those at wastewater treatment plants.

G. Cleaning operations: alkaline/phosphate cleaners and associated cleaners and associated burners.

H. Residential activities: typical emissions from residential structures, not including:

- (1) fuel burning equipment with a capacity of 500,000 Btu/hour or greater;
- (2) emergency backup generators; and
- (3) incinerators.

I. Recreational activities: use of the following for recreational purposes:

- (1) fireplaces;
- (2) barbecue pits and cookers; and
- (3) kerosene fuel use.

J. Health care activities: activities and equipment directly associated with the diagnosis, care, and treatment of patients in medical or veterinary facilities or offices, not including support activities such as power plants, heating plants, emergency generators, incinerators, or other units affected by applicable requirements as defined in part 7007.0100, subpart 7.

K. Miscellaneous:

- (1) safety devices, such as fire extinguishers, if associated with a permitted emission source, but not including sources of continuous emissions;
- (2) flares to indicate danger to the public; and
- (3) fugitive emissions from operation of a passenger automobile, station wagon, pickup truck, or van, as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 168.011, at a stationary source.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES LIST

Item Subpart: Insignificant activities required to be listed

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1300

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Insignificant activities required to be listed. The activities described in this subpart must be listed in a permit application, and calculation of emissions from these activities shall be provided if required by the agency, under part 7007.0500, subpart 2, item C, subitem (2).

A. Fuel use: space heaters fueled by natural gas or propane.

B. Furnaces, boilers, and incinerators:

(1) infrared electric ovens; and

(2) fuel burning equipment of less than 500,000 Btu/hour capacity except where total capacity of equipment exceeds 2,000,000 Btu/hour when operated by one stationary source.

C. Fabrication operations: equipment used exclusively for forging, pressing, drawing, spinning, or extruding hot metals.

D. Finishing operations: open tumblers with a batch capacity of 1,000 pounds or less.

E. Storage tanks: fuel oil storage tanks with a capacity of less than 2,000 gallons.

F. Cleaning operations: commercial laundries, not including dry cleaners.

G. Emissions from a laboratory, as defined in this item. "Laboratory" means a place or activity devoted to experimental study or teaching in any science, or to the testing and analysis of drugs, chemicals, chemical compounds or other substances, or similar activities, provided that the activities described in this sentence are conducted on a laboratory scale. Activities are conducted on a laboratory scale if the containers used for reactions, transfers, and other handling of substances are designed to be easily and safely manipulated by one person. If a facility manufactures or produces products for profit in any quantity, it may not be considered to be a laboratory under this item. Support activities necessary to the operation of the laboratory are considered to be part of the laboratory. Support activities do not include the provision of power to the laboratory from sources that provide power to multiple projects or from sources which would otherwise require permitting, such as boilers that provide power to an entire facility.

H. Miscellaneous:

(1) degreasing operations that do not exceed 145 gallons per 12 months;

(2) equipment used exclusively for packaging lubricants or greases;

(3) equipment used for hydraulic or hydrostatic testing;

(4) brazing, soldering or welding equipment;

(5) blueprint copiers and photographic processes;

(6) equipment used exclusively for melting or application of wax; and

(7) nonasbestos equipment used exclusively for bonding lining to brake shoes.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: INSIGNIFICANT MODIFICATIONS

Item Subpart: Agency notification required

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1250

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4. Agency notification required. If a modification authorized under subpart 1, item B, together with other modifications made under subpart 1, item B, during the course of the permit term (or within a five year period for a nonexpiring permit), have resulted in total increases of a pollutant in excess of four times the amount listed in subpart 1, item B, subitem (2), for that pollutant, the permittee shall notify the agency by seven working days after beginning actual construction of the last modification. The notice shall provide the information required to be kept in subpart 3 for each modification made under subpart 1, item B, during the period in question. The notice shall also include a certification by a responsible official, consistent with part 7007.0500, subpart 3, that the modifications listed were not part of a single project, as described in subpart 5, which taken as a whole, would not be authorized under subpart 1, item B. After any such notice has been sent, the permittee shall continue to keep track of modifications made under subpart 1, item B, and the permittee shall notify the agency again if emissions increases from these additional modifications total more than four times the amount listed in subpart 1, item B, subitem (2).

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: INSIGNIFICANT MODIFICATIONS

Item Subpart: Determination of a single project

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1250

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 5. Determination of a single project. If two or more modifications made at a stationary source are part of a single project, the emissions increases from these modifications shall be considered in the aggregate for purposes of this part. Generally, modifications will be considered part of a single project when the usefulness of one modification depends substantially on the completion of the other modification or modifications. In determining whether modifications are part of a single project, the agency will consider the amount of time that elapses between modifications, whether they were planned at the same time, and whether the modifications share a common purpose.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: INSIGNIFICANT MODIFICATIONS

Item Subpart: Enforcement action

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1250

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 6. Enforcement action. If a permittee makes a modification the permittee believes to fall under this part and the agency subsequently determines that the modification does not fall under this part, the agency may take enforcement action against the permittee.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: INSIGNIFICANT MODIFICATIONS

Item Subpart: Insignificant modification exclusions

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1250

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Insignificant modification exclusions. A modification may not be made under this part if the modification:

- A. is a title I modification;
- B. would result in the violation of a permit emissions limit or any other permit term;
- C. is required to be authorized by a permit amendment under title IV of the act or Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 72, as amended; or
- D. is part of a single project, as described in subpart 5, which taken as a whole, would not be authorized under this part.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: INSIGNIFICANT MODIFICATIONS

Item Subpart: Record keeping requirements

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1250

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Record keeping requirements. Except as described in subpart 4, modifications authorized under this part may be made without providing notice to the agency. However, the permittee shall keep a contemporaneous record of the modification. For changes authorized under subpart 1, item B, the permittee shall also keep calculations of the emissions increase as required by part 7007.1200, and a statement of the purpose for making the modification.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: INSIGNIFICANT MODIFICATIONS

Item Subpart: When an insignificant modification can be made

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1250

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. When an insignificant modification can be made. The permittee may make a modification described in either item A or B at a permitted stationary source without getting a permit amendment, unless the modification is prohibited by subpart 2.

A. Construction or operation of any emissions unit, or undertaking any activity, on the insignificant activities list in part 7007.1300.

B. Any modification that will:

(1) result in an increase of an air pollutant which is not listed in table 1; or

(2) result in an increase of an air pollutant which is listed below, but in an amount less than the corresponding threshold:

Pollutant	Threshold
NOX	2.28 pounds per hour
SO2	2.28 pounds per hour
VOCs	2.28 pounds per hour
PM 10	.855 pounds per hour
CO	5.70 pounds per hour
Lead	.025 pounds per hour

For purposes of this subpart, whether or not the modification will cause an increase in emissions shall be calculated as described in part 7007.1200. Modifications which would otherwise be insignificant under this part may be title I modifications, for which a major amendment is required, using the methods of calculation required under title I of the act. Permittees are reminded to review the definition of title I modifications and the requirements of title I of the act.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: MAJOR PERMIT AMENDMENTS

Item Subpart: Agency processing procedures

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1500

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Agency processing procedures. The agency shall process an application for a major permit amendment to a part 70 permit following the same procedures applicable to an application for a new or reissued part 70 permit, including procedures for public participation, administrator review, and affected states review. The agency shall process an application for a major amendment to a state permit following the same procedures applicable to an application for a new or reissued state permit, except that:

A. the agency shall not provide for public notice and comment under part 7007.0850 unless the major amendment is described in subpart 1, item C or D, and the administrator requires such notice, or the agency makes a determination to provide for public notice and comment under part 7007.0850, subpart 2, item C; and

B. the agency shall not submit the major amendment to EPA for review under part 7007.0950 unless the major amendment is described in subpart 1, item C or D, and the administrator requires such notice.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: MAJOR PERMIT AMENDMENTS

Item Subpart: Major amendment application requirements

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1500

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Major amendment application requirements. To apply for a major permit amendment, the permittee shall follow the application procedures in parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850 which are applicable to a new or renewed permit of the type being amended.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: MAJOR PERMIT AMENDMENTS

Item Subpart: Major permit amendment required

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1500

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Major permit amendment required. A "major permit amendment" is required for any modification at a permitted stationary source that is not allowed under parts 7007.1250 and 7007.1350 and for which an amendment cannot be obtained under the administrative permit amendment provisions of part 7007.1400, or the minor or moderate permit amendment provisions of part 7007.1450. The following always require major permit amendments:

A. any amendment to existing monitoring, reporting, or record keeping requirements in the permit other than adding new requirements, eliminating the requirements if they are rendered meaningless because the only emissions to which the requirements apply will no longer occur, or changing from one validated reference test method for a pollutant and source category to another;

B. any amendment to establish or amend a permit condition that is required to be based on a case by case determination of an emission limitation or other standard, on a source specific determination of ambient impacts, or on a visibility or increment analysis;

C. any amendment to establish or change a permit term or condition for which there is no corresponding underlying applicable requirement described in part 7007.0100, subpart 7, items A to K, and that the stationary source has assumed to avoid an applicable requirement to which the stationary source

would otherwise be subject. Such terms and conditions include:

(1) a federally enforceable emissions cap assumed to avoid classification as a title I modification; and

(2) an alternative emissions limit approved pursuant to regulations promulgated under section 112(i)(5) of the act (Hazardous Air Pollutant; Schedule for Compliance; Early Reduction);

D. any amendment authorizing a title I modification; and

E. any amendment required by agency rule to be made under the major permit amendment procedures.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: MAJOR PERMIT AMENDMENTS

Item Subpart: Permit shield applies

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1500

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4. Permit shield applies. The permit shield described in part 7007.1800 shall apply to amendments made through the major permit amendment process.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: MINOR AND MODERATE PERMIT AMENDMENTS

Item Subpart: EPA notification

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1450

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 5. EPA notification. In the case of applications for minor or moderate permit amendments to part 70 permits, the agency shall notify the administrator and affected states of the requested permit amendment within five working days of receipt of a complete permit amendment application to a part 70 permit. The agency promptly shall send any notice regarding agency refusal to accept affected states recommendations required under part 7007.0900, to the administrator and the affected states.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: MINOR AND MODERATE PERMIT AMENDMENTS

Item Subpart: EPA review

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1450

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 6. EPA review. The agency will not issue a minor or moderate amendment to a part 70 permit until after the EPA has had 45 days to review the amendment or until the EPA has notified the agency that the EPA will not object to issuance of the permit amendment, whichever is first. The agency may process the application during this time period. The agency shall take final action on an application for a minor or moderate permit amendment within the deadlines set forth in part 7007.0750, subpart 2.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: MINOR AND MODERATE PERMIT AMENDMENTS

Item Subpart: Minor amendment applicability

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1450

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Minor amendment applicability. Except as provided in subpart 1, the agency may amend a permit to allow a modification under the minor permit amendment process of this part, if the modification will not cause an increase in emissions of an air pollutant listed below in an amount greater than the threshold:

Pollutant	Threshold
NOX	9.13 pounds per hour
SO2	9.13 pounds per hour
VOCs	9.13 pounds per hour
PM 10	3.42 pounds per hour
CO	22.80 pounds per hour
Lead	.11 pounds per hour

For purposes of the previous sentence, whether or not the modification will cause an increase in emissions shall be calculated as described in part 7007.1200. Modifications which would otherwise qualify for a minor or moderate amendment under this part may be title I modifications, for which a major amendment is required, using the methods of calculation required under title I of the act. Permittees are reminded to review the definition of title I modifications and requirements of title I of the act.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: MINOR AND MODERATE PERMIT AMENDMENTS

Item Subpart: Minor and moderate amendment exclusions

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1450

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Minor and moderate amendment exclusions. The agency may amend a permit using the minor and moderate permit amendment processes described in this part if the amendments are described in subparts 2 and 3, and if the amendments do not:

A. amend existing permit terms related to monitoring (including test methods), record keeping, reporting, or compliance certification requirements other than adding new requirements, eliminating the requirements if they are rendered meaningless because the only emissions to which the requirements apply will no longer occur, or changing from one validated reference test method for a pollutant and source category to another;

B. seek to establish or amend a permit condition that is required to be based on a case by case determination of an emission limitation or other standard, or a source specific determination of ambient impacts, or on a visibility or increment analysis;

C. seek to establish or amend a permit condition for which there is no corresponding underlying applicable requirement and that the stationary source has assumed to avoid an applicable requirement described in part 7007.0100, subpart 7, items A to K, to which the stationary source would otherwise be subject. Such terms and conditions include:

(1) a federally enforceable emissions cap assumed to avoid classification as a title I modification; and

(2) an alternative emissions limit approved pursuant to regulations promulgated under section 112(i)(5) of the act (Hazardous Air Pollutants; Schedule for Compliance; Early Reduction);

D. seek to allow a title I modification; and

E. violate a requirement of any agency rule that such change be made under the major permit amendment procedures.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: MINOR AND MODERATE PERMIT AMENDMENTS

Item Subpart: Moderate amendment applicability

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1450

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Moderate amendment applicability. Any amendment which meets the criteria of subpart 1, but which does not qualify as a minor permit amendment under subpart 2 and which is not a major permit amendment under part 7007.1500, may be made following the procedures applicable to moderate permit amendments under this part.

Federal Citation Number:
7007.1450(9)

Last Updated: 09/20/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: MINOR AND MODERATE PERMIT AMENDMENTS

Item Subpart: Permit shield does not apply

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1450

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 9. Permit shield does not apply. The permit shield under part 7007.1800 shall not apply to minor or moderate permit amendments.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: MINOR AND MODERATE PERMIT AMENDMENTS

Item Subpart: Permittee's risk in commencing construction

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1450

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 8. Permittee's risk in commencing construction. If the stationary source makes the modification allowed by subpart 7, item A, or commences construction upon receipt of a letter of approval as allowed by subpart 7, item B, and until the agency acts on the minor or moderate permit amendment application, the stationary source must comply with both the applicable requirements governing the modification and the proposed permit terms and conditions. During this time period, the stationary source need not comply with the existing permit terms and conditions it seeks to modify. However, if the stationary source fails to comply with its proposed permit terms and conditions during this time period, the existing permit terms and conditions it seeks to modify may be enforced against it. The permittee assumes the risk of losing any investment it makes toward implementing a modification prior to receiving a permit amendment authorizing the modification. The agency will not consider the possibility of the permittee suffering financial loss due to such investment when deciding whether to approve, deny, or approve in modified form a minor or moderate permit amendment.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: MINOR AND MODERATE PERMIT AMENDMENTS

Item Subpart: When permittee may make the proposed modification

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1450

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 7. When permittee may make the proposed modification.

A. The permittee may make the modification proposed in a minor permit amendment application seven working days after the application is received by the air quality division of the agency.

B. The permittee may begin actual construction on a modification proposed in a moderate permit amendment application upon receipt of a letter of approval from the agency authorizing such construction. However, the permittee may not commence operation of the modification until the amended permit has been issued.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: NO PERMIT REQUIRED

Item Subpart: Emission inventory requirement

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0300

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Emission inventory requirement. Exemption from the requirement to obtain a permit under parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850 does not constitute an exemption from the requirement to submit an emissions inventory under part 7019.0105.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: NO PERMIT REQUIRED

Item Subpart: No permit require

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0300

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. No permit required. The following stationary sources are not required to obtain a permit under parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850:

A. any stationary source that is not described in part 7007.0200, subparts 2 to 5, or 7007.0250;

B. notwithstanding parts 7007.0200 and 7007.0250, any stationary source that would be required to obtain a permit solely because it is subject to Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 60, subpart AAA, Standards of Performance for New Residential Wood Heaters; and

C. notwithstanding parts 7007.0200 and 7007.0250, any stationary source that would be required to obtain a permit solely because it is subject to Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 61, subpart M, National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Asbestos, section 61.145, Standard for Demolition and Renovation.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: PART 70 PERMIT REQUIRED

Item Subpart: Affected sources

Federal Effective 06/01/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0200

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Affected sources. An affected source, as defined in part 7007.0100, subpart 4, must obtain a permit under this part.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: PART 70 PERMIT REQUIRED

Item Subpart: Major sources

Federal Effective 06/01/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0200

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Major sources. Any "major source," which means any stationary source that is described in item A, B, or C, must obtain a permit under this part.

A. A major source under section 112 of the act (Hazardous Air Pollutants), which is defined as:

(1) For pollutants other than radionuclides, any stationary source that emits or has the potential to emit, in the aggregate, ten tons per year or more of any hazardous air pollutant which has been listed pursuant to section 112(b) of the act, 25 tons per year or more of any combination of such hazardous air pollutants, or such lesser quantity as the administrator may establish by rule.

(2) Notwithstanding subitem (1), emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment) and emissions from any pipeline compressor or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions from other similar units, whether or not such units are in a contiguous area or under common control, to determine whether such units or stations are major sources.

(3) For radionuclides, major source shall have the meaning specified by the administrator by rule.

B. A major stationary source of air pollutants, as defined in section 302 of the act (General Provisions; Definitions), that directly emits or has the potential to emit, 100 tons per year or more of any air pollutant (including any major source of fugitive emissions of any such pollutant, as determined by rule by the administrator). The fugitive emissions of a stationary source shall not be considered in determining whether it is a major stationary source for the purposes of section 302(j) of the act, unless the stationary source belongs to one of the following categories of stationary sources:

(1) coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers);

(2) kraft pulp mills;

(3) Portland cement plants;

(4) primary zinc smelters;

(5) iron and steel mills;

(6) primary aluminum ore reduction plants;

(7) primary copper smelters;

(8) municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day;

(9) hydrofluoric, sulfuric, or nitric acid plants;

(10) petroleum refineries;

(11) lime plants;

(12) phosphate rock processing plants;

(13) coke oven batteries;

(14) sulfur recovery plants;

(15) carbon black plants (furnace process);

(16) primary lead smelters;

(17) fuel conversion plants;

(18) sintering plants;

(19) secondary metal production plants;

(20) chemical process plants;

(21) fossil fuel boilers (or combination thereof) totaling more than 250,000,000 British thermal units per hour heat input;

(22) petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels;

(23) taconite ore processing plants;

(24) glass fiber processing plants;

(25) charcoal production plants;

(26) fossil fuel fired steam electric plants of more than 250,000,000 British thermal units per hour heat input; or

(27) all other stationary source categories regulated by a standard promulgated under section 111 or 112 of the act, but only with respect to those air pollutants that have been regulated for that category.

C. A major stationary source as defined in part D of title I of the act (Plan Requirements for Nonattainment Areas) including:

(1) for ozone nonattainment areas, stationary sources with the potential to emit 100 tons or more per year of volatile organic compounds or oxides of nitrogen in areas classified as marginal or moderate, 50 tons or more per year in areas classified as serious, 25 tons or more per year in areas classified as severe, and ten tons or more per year in areas classified as extreme; except that the references in this unit to 100, 50, 25, and ten tons per year of nitrogen oxides shall not apply with respect to any stationary source for which the administrator has made a finding, under section 182(f)(I) or (2) of the act, that requirements under section 182(f) of the act do not apply;

(2) for ozone transport regions established pursuant to section 184 of the act, stationary sources with the potential to emit 50 tons or more per year of volatile organic compounds (VOCs);

(3) for carbon monoxide nonattainment areas that are classified as serious and in which stationary sources contribute significantly to carbon monoxide levels as determined under rules issued by the administrator, stationary sources with the potential to emit 50 tons or more per year of carbon monoxide; and

(4) for particulate matter (PM-10) nonattainment areas classified as serious, stationary sources with the potential to emit 70 tons or more per year of PM-10.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: PART 70 PERMIT REQUIRED

Item Subpart: Other part 70 sources

Federal Effective 06/01/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0200

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 5. Other part 70 sources. Another stationary source which the administrator requires by rule to obtain a permit in compliance with Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 70, as amended (Operating Permit Program) must obtain a permit under this part. Stationary sources which the EPA administrator may require by rule to obtain a part 70 permit include those described in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, section 70.3(b)(1), as amended.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: PART 70 PERMIT REQUIRED

Item Subpart: Part 70 permit required

Federal Effective 06/01/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0200

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Part 70 permit required. The emission facilities, emission units, and stationary sources described in subparts 2 to 5 must obtain a part 70 permit from the agency. All provisions of parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850 apply to part 70 permits unless the provision states that it applies only to state permits or general permits.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: PART 70 PERMIT REQUIRED

Item Subpart: Solid waste incinerators

Federal Effective 06/01/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0200

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4. Solid waste incinerators, waste combustors. A solid waste incineration unit, or waste combustor as defined in part 7011.1201, subpart 46, must obtain a permit under this part if it is:

- A. a major source under subpart 2;
- B. required to obtain a permit under section 129(e) of the act (Solid Waste Combustion, Permits); or
- C. a new or existing waste combustor for which a performance standard has been promulgated under section 129(a)(1) of the act.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: PART 70 PERMIT REQUIRED

Item Subpart: Sources allowed to obtain a part 70 permit

Federal Effective 06/01/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0200

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 6. Sources allowed to obtain a part 70 permit. A stationary source not already required to obtain a part 70 permit under subparts 1 to 5 which is subject to a standard, limitation, or other requirement under section 111 or 112 of the act, including area sources, may choose to obtain a part 70 permit under subpart 2.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: PERMIT APPLICATION NOTICE AND COMMENT

Item Subpart: Additional procedures for permits containing title I conditions

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0850

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4. Additional procedures for permits containing title I conditions. In addition to the requirements of this part, the agency shall also comply with all other federal requirements for public participation applicable to permits and permit amendments which include title I conditions, including requirements in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, sections 51.102, 51.161, and 51.166(Q), as amended, to the extent applicable.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: PERMIT APPLICATION NOTICE AND COMMENT

Item Subpart: Public notice and comment

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0850

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Public notice and comment.

A. The agency shall comply with the following procedures before issuing, reissuing, or making a major amendment to any part 70 permit.

(1) The agency shall give notice:

- (a) by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the area where the stationary source is located;
- (b) in a list provided to the public by the agency upon request;
- (c) to persons on a mailing list developed by the agency, including those who request in writing to be on the list; and
- (d) by other means if necessary to assure adequate notice to the affected public.

(2) The notice shall identify the name and location of the facility to be permitted; the name and address of the permittee; the name and address of the agency; the activity or activities involved in the permit action; the emissions change involved in any permit amendment; whether the facility has filed a pollution prevention progress report to the commissioner as required by Minnesota Statutes, section 115D.08; the name, address, and telephone number of a person from whom interested persons may obtain additional information, including copies of the permit draft, the application, all relevant supporting materials, and all other materials available to the agency that are relevant to the permit decision; a brief description of the comment procedures required by this part; and the time and place of any meeting or hearing that may be held, including a statement of procedures to request a meeting or hearing under subpart 3, unless a meeting or hearing has already been scheduled.

(3) The agency shall provide at least 30 days for public comment and shall give notice of any public informational meeting or contested case hearing at least 30 days in advance of the meeting or hearing. The provisions of part 7001.0110 applies to public comments received under this part.

(4) The agency shall keep a record of the commenters and also of the issues raised during the public participation process, so that the administrator can determine whether a citizen petition may be granted. The records shall be available to the public.

B. Before issuing or reissuing a state permit, the agency shall comply with the procedures in item A, subitems (1) to (3). However, instead of providing notice in a newspaper of general circulation as required by item A, subitem (1), unit (a), the agency may provide the notice in the State Register or other EPA approved general circulation notice procedure. The requirements of this item also apply to any major amendment to a state permit described in part 7007.1500, subpart 1, items C and D, if authorized or required by the administrator.

C. If the agency determines that a proposed major amendment to a state permit not described in item B involves issues that generate or are likely to generate significant material adverse comment from the public, based on previous adverse public comment on the proposed amendment or related issues, the agency shall comply with the procedures of item A, subitems (1) to (3), before issuing the amendment. However, the agency may provide the notice required by this item in either a newspaper of general circulation or the State Register.

D. (1) If the agency determines that a proposed minor or moderate amendment to a permit involves issues that generate or are likely to generate significant material adverse comment from the public, based on previous adverse public comment on the proposed amendment or related issues, the agency shall comply with the procedures of item A, subitems (1) to (3), before issuing the amendment. However, the agency may provide the notice required by this item in either a newspaper of general circulation or the State Register.

(2) A proposed minor permit amendment may be made subject to the public notice and comment procedures only if the agency notifies the permittee of its determination within 15 working days of receiving the minor amendment application. If the permittee has properly proceeded with a modification under part 7007.1450, subpart 7, before receiving the agency's determination, the permittee will not be subject to enforcement action for proceeding, but will be required to cease construction and operation of the modification within a reasonable period. The agency will consult with the permittee on when it is reasonable to cease construction and operation. A proposed moderate permit amendment may be made subject to the public notice and comment procedures any time prior to the agency's issuance of a letter of approval authorizing construction under part 7007.1450, subpart 7.

E. The agency shall upon request provide a list which summarizes current activities involving permit applications, minor, moderate, and major amendment applications, and requests for administrative amendments. The agency may use an electronic bulletin board in lieu of a written list.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: PERMIT APPLICATION NOTICE AND COMMENT

Item Subpart: Requests for meetings and hearings

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0850

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Requests for meetings and hearings. During the public comment period, a person may request, in regard to any draft permit or amendment subject to public notice under subpart 2, items A to D: a public informational meeting pursuant to part 7001.0120, a contested case hearing pursuant to part 7001.0130, subpart 2, or placement of the permit on the agenda of an agency board meeting pursuant to part 7000.0500, subpart 6. The agency's decision to grant or deny the request for a public informational meeting or a contested case hearing shall be based on the standards in parts 7001.0120 and 7001.0130, and any meeting or hearing held shall be in accordance with those parts.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: PERMIT APPLICATION NOTICE AND COMMENT

Item Subpart: Technical support document

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0850

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Technical support document. For part 70 permits, the agency shall develop a statement that sets forth the legal and factual basis for the draft permit conditions, including references to the applicable statutory or regulatory provisions. The agency shall send this statement to the EPA and to any other person who requests it.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: PERMIT CONTENT

Item Subpart: Additional compliance requirements

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0800

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 9. Additional compliance requirements. All permits shall contain the following elements with respect to compliance:

A. inspection and entry requirements that require that, upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, the permittee shall allow the agency, or an authorized representative or agent of the agency, to perform the following:

(1) enter upon the permittee's premises where the stationary source is located or activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of the permit;

(2) have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of the permit;

(3) inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under the permit. For purposes of this subpart, reasonable times include any time that the stationary source is operating; and

(4) sample or monitor any substances or parameters at any location:

(a) at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring compliance with the permit or applicable requirements; or

(b) as otherwise authorized by the act or state law;

B. a schedule of compliance if one is required under part 7007.0500, subpart 2, item K, meeting the description of that part; and

C. provisions establishing the permit shield described in part 7007.1800.

Nothing in this subpart shall be read to limit the agency's authority under Minnesota Statutes, section 116.091, and section 114 of the act (Record keeping, Inspections, Monitoring, and Entry) or other law.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: PERMIT CONTENT

Item Subpart: Alternative scenarios

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0800

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 11. Alternative scenarios. Terms and conditions allowing for reasonably anticipated alternative operating scenarios identified by the stationary source in its application. Such terms and conditions shall:

A. require the stationary source, contemporaneously with making a change from one operating scenario to another, to record in a log at the permitted facility a record of the scenario under which it is operating; and

B. ensure that the operation under each such alternative scenario complies with all applicable requirements and the requirements of parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: PERMIT CONTENT

Item Subpart: Emission limitations and standards

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0800

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Emission limitations and standards. The permit shall include emissions limitations, operational requirements, and other provisions needed to ensure compliance with all applicable requirements at the time of permit issuance. The permit shall also include any condition the agency determines to be necessary to protect human health and the environment. The permit shall state that, where another applicable requirement of the act is more stringent than any applicable requirement of regulations promulgated under title IV of the act (Acid Deposition Control), both provisions shall be incorporated into the permit and shall be enforceable by the administrator.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: PERMIT CONTENT

Item Subpart: Emissions trading

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0800

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 10. Emissions trading.

A. If requested by a permit applicant, the agency shall include provisions allowing the permittee to trade emissions increases and decreases that occur within the permitted facility. No title I modification may be made using this provision, and the trade may not result in the exceedance of any emission limit in the permit. The agency shall make such trading available to the permittee only if it determines that all of the following are true:

(1) the unit specific limits above which the permittee wishes to increase emissions were established solely to keep the stationary source as a whole from being subject to an applicable requirement described in part 7007.0100, subpart 7, items A to K, and are independent of otherwise applicable requirements;

(2) the stationary source's total emissions can be limited equally well, and compliance with applicable requirements may still be assured, by allowing the proposed trading scenario; and

(3) the permit establishes replicable procedures to ensure the emission trades are quantifiable and enforceable.

B. The permit shall require the permittee to provide the agency in writing at least seven working days before making the emissions trade the written notification described in this item. The notice shall state when the trade will be made and describe the change in emissions that will result. The notice shall also describe how these increases and decreases in emissions will comply with the terms and conditions of the permit. The permittee and the agency shall each append the notice to its copy of the stationary source's permit.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: PERMIT CONTENT

Item Subpart: Emissions units covered by permit

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0800

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Emissions units covered by permit. The permit shall cover any emissions unit within the stationary source for which there is an applicable requirement, and any unit which the agency believes should be covered in order to protect human health and the environment. However, if a stationary source is not a major source and the sole reason it is required to have a permit is because it is subject to federal standards described under part 7007.0250, subpart 2, then the permit shall only cover emissions units regulated by those federal standards. The permit shall include applicable requirements for fugitive emissions in the same manner as stack emissions, regardless of whether the source category in question is included in the list of sources contained in the definition of major source in part 7007.0200, subpart 2.

Federal Citation Number:
7007.0800(8)

Last Updated: 09/20/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: PERMIT CONTENT

Item Subpart: Fee requirement

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0800

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 8. Fee requirement. The permit shall require payment of annual fees by owners or operators of a stationary source required to pay annual fees due under part 7002.0025.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: PERMIT CONTENT

Item Subpart: General conditions

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0800

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 16. General conditions. Permits issued by the agency under parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850 shall include the following general conditions, either expressly or by reference to this subpart.

A. Unchallenged provisions of this permit remain valid despite any successful challenges to specific portions of the permit.

B. The permittee must comply with all conditions of the permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the state law and, if the provision is federally enforceable, of the act. Such violation is grounds for enforcement action by the agency or the EPA; or for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or amendment; or for denial of a permit reissuance application.

C. It is not a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

D. This permit may be reopened and amended or revoked for cause as provided in parts 7007.1600 to 7007.1700. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit amendment, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition, except as specifically provided in part 7007.1450, subpart 7.

E. This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

F. The permittee shall furnish to the agency, within a reasonable time, any information that the agency may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for reopening and amending or revoking the permit or to determine compliance with the permit. Upon request, the permittee shall also furnish to the agency copies of records required to be kept by the permittee.

G. The agency's issuance of a permit does not release the permittee from any liability, penalty, or duty imposed by Minnesota or federal statutes or rules or local ordinances, except the obligation to obtain the permit or as specifically provided in the permit shield provision and part 7007.1800.

H. The agency's issuance of a permit does not prevent the future adoption by the agency of pollution control rules, standards, or orders more stringent than those now in existence and does not prevent the enforcement of these rules, standards, or orders against the permittee.

I. The agency's issuance of a permit does not obligate the agency to enforce local laws, rules, or plans beyond that authorized by Minnesota statutes.

J. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain the facilities and systems of treatment and control and the appurtenances related to them which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures.

K. The permittee may not knowingly make a false or misleading statement, representation, or certification in a record, report, plan, or other document required to be submitted to the agency or to the commissioner by the permit. The permittee shall immediately upon discovery report to the commissioner an error or omission in these records, reports, plans, or other documents. The permittee may not falsify, tamper with, render inaccurate, or fail to install any monitoring device or method required to be maintained or followed by the permit.

L. The permittee shall, when requested by the commissioner, submit within a reasonable time any information and reports that are relevant to pollution or the activities authorized under this permit.

M. If the permittee discovers, through any means, including notification by the agency, that noncompliance with a condition of the permit has occurred, the permittee shall immediately take all reasonable steps to minimize the adverse impact on human health or the environment resulting from the noncompliance.

N. The permit is not transferable to any person except as provided in part 7007.1400, subpart 1, item E.

O. The permit authorizes the permittee to perform the activities described in the permit under the conditions of the permit. In issuing the permit, the state and agency assume no responsibility for damages to persons, property, or the environment caused by the activities of the permittee in the conduct of its actions, including those activities authorized, directed, or undertaken under the permit. To the extent the state and agency may be liable for the activities of its employees, that liability is explicitly limited to that provided in the Tort Claims Act, Minnesota Statutes, section 3.736.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: PERMIT CONTENT

Item Subpart: Monitoring

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0800

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4. Monitoring. The agency shall include the following monitoring requirements in all permits:

A. The permit shall require the permittee to comply with all emissions monitoring and analysis procedures or test methods required under the applicable requirements, including any procedures and methods promulgated pursuant to section 114(a)(3) or 504(b) of the act.

B. For part 70 permits, where the applicable requirements do not require periodic testing or instrumental or noninstrumental monitoring (which may consist of record keeping designed to serve as monitoring), the permit shall require the permittee to conduct periodic monitoring sufficient to determine whether the stationary source is in compliance with applicable requirements. The monitoring requirements shall be designed to yield reliable data from the relevant time period that are representative of the stationary source's operation, and shall require the permittee to use terms, test methods, units, averaging periods, and other statistical conventions that are consistent with the emissions limitations and standards contained in the permit, and with other applicable requirements.

Record keeping provisions may be sufficient to meet the requirements of this item.

C. For state permits, where the applicable requirements do not require periodic testing or instrumental or noninstrumental monitoring, which may consist of record keeping designed to serve as monitoring, the permit shall include monitoring requirements sufficient to determine whether a stationary source is in compliance with applicable requirements if the agency finds that such monitoring is warranted based on the likelihood of noncompliance, the environmental impact of noncompliance, or the likelihood that noncompliance could be detected using means other than monitoring.

D. As necessary, the permit shall require the permittee to install, use, and maintain monitoring equipment or use monitoring methods.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: PERMIT CONTENT

Item Subpart: Operation in more than one location

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0800

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 12. Operation in more than one location. If requested by the applicant, the permit may allow a stationary source to be operated in more than one location during the course of the permit. No affected source shall be allowed this option. If more than one location is authorized, the permit shall include the following:

- A. identification of all geographic areas where the stationary source is authorized to operate during the course of the permit;
- B. conditions that will assure compliance with all applicable requirements at all authorized locations;
- C. requirements that the owner or operator notify the agency at least 20 days in advance of each change in location, providing the exact location where the source will operate; and
- D. conditions that assure compliance with all other provisions of parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: PERMIT CONTENT

Item Subpart: Operation of control equipment

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0800

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 14. Operation of control equipment. Each permit shall specify operating and maintenance requirements for each piece of control equipment located at the stationary source.

Federal Citation Number:
7007.0800(13)

Last Updated: 09/20/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: PERMIT CONTENT

Item Subpart: Permit duration

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0800

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 13. Permit duration. Each permit shall specify the duration of the permit, or state that the permit is nonexpiring.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: PERMIT CONTENT

Item Subpart: Prohibition on exceedance of allowances

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0800

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 7. Prohibition on exceedance of allowances. For affected sources, the agency shall include a permit condition prohibiting emissions exceeding any allowances that the stationary source lawfully holds under title IV of the act or the regulations promulgated thereunder, except as follows:

A. No permit amendment shall be required for increases in emissions that are authorized by allowances acquired pursuant to the acid rain program, provided that such increases do not require a permit amendment under any other applicable requirement.

B. No limit shall be placed on the number of allowances held by the stationary source. The stationary source may not, however, use allowances as a defense to noncompliance with any other applicable requirement.

C. Any such allowance shall be accounted for according to the procedures established in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 73, as amended.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: PERMIT CONTENT

Item Subpart: Record keeping

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0800

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 5. Record keeping. The permit shall incorporate all applicable requirements related to record keeping and require the permittee to maintain adequate records, including at least the following:

A. A requirement that the permittee maintain records adequate to document compliance at the stationary source, including at a minimum:

- (1) the date, place, as defined in the permit, and time of sampling or measurements;
- (2) the date or dates analyses were performed;
- (3) the company or entity that performed the analyses;
- (4) the analytical techniques or methods used;
- (5) the results of such analyses; and
- (6) the operating conditions existing at the time of sampling or measurement.

B. A requirement that the permittee maintain records describing any modification made at the stationary source under parts 7007.1250 and 7007.1350, as required by those provisions, but not otherwise regulated under the permit, and the emissions resulting from those changes.

C. A requirement that the permittee retain records of all monitoring data and support information for a period of five years, or longer as specified by the commissioner, from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, or report. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by the permit. Records shall be kept at the stationary source unless the permit allows otherwise.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: PERMIT CONTENT

Item Subpart: Reporting

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0800

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 6. Reporting. The permit shall require the permittee to submit to the agency the reports described in this subpart. The permit shall require that all reports be certified by a responsible official consistent with part 7007.0500, subpart 3.

A. The permit shall require the permittee, in the event of any deviation from permit conditions which could endanger human health or the environment, to orally notify the commissioner within 24 hours of discovering the deviation. Within five days of the discovery of such a deviation, the permittee shall submit to the commissioner a written description of the deviation; the cause of the deviation; the exact dates of the period of the deviation; if the deviation has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the deviation. The permit shall require the permittee, in the event of any other type of deviation from permit conditions, including those attributable to upset conditions as defined in the permit, to report the deviation with two working days and provide the information required in this item. Unless stated otherwise in the permit, a report filed under this provision does not satisfy the requirement to notify the agency of shutdowns and breakdowns under part 7005.1880.

B. All part 70 permits shall require the permittee to submit progress reports at least every six months for any stationary source required to have a compliance schedule under part 7007.0500, subpart 2, item K, or any stationary source that is required to monitor under subpart 4 more frequently than every six months. The reports shall be more frequent than every six months if required by an applicable requirement. Other permits will require progress reports if the agency determines that they are necessary to ensure compliance with applicable requirements. All instances of deviations from permit conditions must be clearly identified in such reports. Such progress reports shall contain the following:

(1) Reports of any monitoring required under subpart 4. All instances of deviations from permit conditions must be clearly identified in such reports.

(2) In the case of stationary sources required to submit compliance schedules under part 7007.0500, subpart 2, item K, the deadlines for achieving the activities, milestones, or compliance required in the compliance schedule and dates when such activities, milestones, or compliance were actually achieved. If any deadlines in the schedule of compliance were not or will not be met, the report shall note that, explain why, and include any preventive or corrective measures that have been or will be adopted as a result.

C. The permit shall require periodic compliance certification in which the permittee certifies whether or not it is in compliance with applicable requirements and permit terms, including emission limitations, standards, or work practices. The permits shall:

(1) specify how often the permittee must submit the compliance certification; for part 70 permits, the frequency shall be at least annually or more often as specified in the applicable requirements;

(2) require that the compliance certification include the following:

(a) the identification of each applicable requirement and permit term that is the basis of the certification;

(b) the compliance status throughout the reporting period, noting whether compliance was continuous or intermittent;

(c) the method or methods used for determining the compliance status of the stationary source, noting whether the method conforms with permit conditions; and

(d) such other facts as the agency may require;

(3) in the case of part 70 permits, require that all compliance certifications be submitted to the administrator as well as to the agency, unless the administrator agrees that such submittals are not necessary;

(4) require that all compliance certifications be made by a responsible official consistent with part 7007.0500, subpart 3; and

(5) require such additional requirements as may be specified pursuant to sections 114(a)(3) and 504(b) of the act.

D. All progress reports and compliance documents described in this subpart are available for public inspection and copying at the agency upon request, subject to the provisions of part 7000.1200 and Minnesota Statutes, chapter 13, and section 116.075.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: PERMIT CONTENT

Item Subpart: Scope

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0800

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Scope. The agency shall include the permit conditions specified in this part in all permits, except where the requirement states that it applies only to part 70 permits or only to state permits. The permit shall specify and reference the origin of and the authority for each term or condition, and shall identify any difference in form from the requirement giving rise to the condition. Nothing in this part shall be read to limit the agency's authority to put additional or more stringent terms in a permit, to conduct inspections, or to request information.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: PERMIT CONTENT

Item Subpart: Terms to include in reissuance

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0800

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 15. Terms to include in reissuance. The permit shall indicate the terms that must be included in any reissuance of the permit under part 7007.0450, subpart 3.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: PERMIT ISSUANCE AND DENIAL

Item Subpart: Grounds for denial

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Grounds for denial. The following constitute grounds for the agency to refuse to issue a new or modified permit, or to refuse permit reissuance:

A. The agency is unable to make any of the determinations required under subpart 1.

B. There exists at the stationary source to be permitted unresolved noncompliance with applicable state or federal pollution control statutes or rules administered by the agency, or conditions of a previous or existing air emission permit, and the applicant will not undertake a schedule of compliance to resolve the noncompliance.

C. An applicant has failed to disclose fully all facts relevant to the stationary source or activity to be permitted, or the applicant has knowingly submitted false or misleading information to the agency.

D. The permitted facility or activity would endanger human health or the environment and the danger cannot be removed by an amendment to the permit.

E. With respect to the stationary source or activity to be permitted, the applicant has not complied with the requirement to pay fees under chapter 7002.

F. With respect to the stationary source or activity to be permitted, the applicant has failed to pay a penalty owed pursuant to court order, consent decree, stipulation agreement, schedule of compliance, or an order issued under Minnesota Statutes, section 116.072.

G. The applicant has failed to prepare a pollution prevention plan or submit a pollution prevention progress report to the commissioner as required by Minnesota Statutes, sections 115D.07 and 115D.08.

Federal Citation Number:
7007.1000(3)

Last Updated: 09/20/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: PERMIT ISSUANCE AND DENIAL

Item Subpart: No default issuance

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. No default issuance. Failure of the agency to act on a permit application shall not be deemed issuance by default.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: PERMIT ISSUANCE AND DENIAL

Item Subpart: Preconditions for issuance

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Preconditions for issuance. The agency shall issue a permit or permit amendment, or reissue a permit only if it determines that all of the following conditions have been met:

A. The agency has received a complete application for a permit, permit amendment, or permit reissuance, except that a complete application need not be received before issuance of a general permit under part 7007.1100, subpart 4.

B. The agency has complied with the public participation procedures for permit issuance, if required by part 7007.0850.

C. The agency has complied with the procedures for notifying and responding to affected states, if required by part 7007.0900.

D. If the administrator's review is required by part 7007.0950, the administrator has received a copy of the permit and any notices required and has not objected to issuance of the permit within the time period specified, or the administrator has objected but the objection has been resolved to the administrator's satisfaction.

E. The conditions of the permit provide for compliance with all applicable requirements and the requirements of parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850, or include a schedule to achieve such compliance.

F. The permit does not reflect a variance from any federally enforceable applicable requirement or requirement of parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850.

G. The agency anticipates that the applicant will, with respect to the stationary source and activity to be permitted, comply with all conditions of the permit.

H. All applicable provisions of Minnesota Statutes, chapter 116D, and the rules adopted under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 116D, have been fulfilled.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: PERMIT REISSUANCE APPLICATIONS AND
CONTINUATION OF EXPIRING PERMITS

Item Subpart: Continuation of an expiring permit

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0450

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Continuation of an expiring permit. If the owner or operator of a stationary source has submitted a timely and complete application for reissuance of a permit, the permit shall not expire until the permit has been reissued or the reissuance has been denied, unless the agency determines that any of the following are true:

A. the permittee is not in substantial compliance with the terms and conditions of the expired permit or with a stipulation agreement or compliance schedule designed to bring the permittee in compliance with the permit;

B. the agency, as a result of an action or failure to act of the permittee, has been unable to take final action on the application on or before the expiration date of the permit; or

C. the permittee has submitted an application with major deficiencies or has failed to properly supplement the application in a timely manner after being informed of deficiencies.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: PERMIT REISSUANCE APPLICATIONS AND
CONTINUATION OF EXPIRING PERMITS

Item Subpart: Reissuance applications

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0450

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Reissuance applications. Permits being reissued are subject to the same procedural requirements that apply to initial permit application and issuance.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: PERMIT REISSUANCE APPLICATIONS AND
CONTINUATION OF EXPIRING PERMITS

Item Subpart: Title I conditions

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0450

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Title I conditions. Any title I condition shall remain in effect without regard to permit expiration or reissuance, and shall be restated in the reissued permit.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: PERMIT REOPENING AND AMENDMENT BY AGENCY

Item Subpart: Mandatory reopening

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1600

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Mandatory reopening. The agency shall reopen and amend a permit when:

A. Additional federal applicable requirements become applicable to a stationary source with a remaining permit term of three or more years or with a permit which is nonexpiring. Such a reopening and amendment shall be completed not later than 18 months after promulgation of the federal applicable requirement. No such reopening is required if the effective date of the requirement is later than the date on which the permit is due to expire.

B. Additional requirements, including excess emissions requirements, become applicable to an affected source under the acid rain program. Upon approval by the administrator, excess emissions offset plans shall be deemed to be incorporated into the permit.

C. The agency or the administrator determines that the permit contains a material mistake or that inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards, limitations, or other terms or conditions of the permit.

D. The administrator or the agency determines that the permit must be revised or revoked to assure compliance with the applicable requirements.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: PERMIT REOPENING AND AMENDMENT BY AGENCY

Item Subpart: Nonmandatory reopening

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1600

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Nonmandatory reopening. The agency may reopen and amend a permit when:

A. additional state applicable requirements become applicable to a permitted stationary source, and the effective date of the requirement is prior to the date on which the permit is due to expire;

B. alterations or modifications to the permitted facility will result in or have the potential to result in significant alteration of the nature or quantity of regulated air pollutants to be emitted by the permittee;

C. the commissioner of the agency receives information previously unavailable to the agency that shows that the terms and conditions of the permit do not accurately represent the actual circumstances relating to the permitted facility;

D. a court of competent jurisdiction invalidates or modifies a Minnesota or federal statute or rule or federal guideline upon which a condition of the permit is based;

E. an event occurs that is beyond the control of the permittee that necessitates modification of a compliance schedule in the permit; and

F. the commissioner finds that the permitted facility or activity endangers human health or the environment and that a change in the operation of the permitted facility or in the conduct of the permitted activity would remove the danger to human health or the environment.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: PERMIT REOPENING AND AMENDMENT BY AGENCY

Item Subpart: Reopening procedure

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1600

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Reopening procedure. To reopen and amend a permit, the agency shall follow the procedures that apply to major permit amendments under parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850, unless the amendment can be made as an administrative amendment under part 7007.1400. During the reopening, the agency may only make those amendments to the permit which are related to the grounds for the reopening under subparts 1 and 2. Mandatory reopenings under subpart 1 shall be made as expeditiously as practicable. In lieu of an application, the major permit amendment process will commence when the agency gives the permittee written notice of its intent to amend the permit. The agency shall not issue the amendment, or make public notice of the amendment where public notice is required, until at least 30 days after the agency has given the permittee notice of its intent to amend the permit, unless the permittee consents to less notice, or in the case of an emergency. In cases where public participation is required, only those portions of the permit which the agency proposes to amend shall be open for public comment or consideration at a meeting or hearing.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: PERMIT REQUIRED

Item Subpart: Calculation of potential to emit

Federal Effective 06/01/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0150

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4. Calculation of potential to emit. For purposes of parts 7007.0200 and 7007.0250, the owner or operator of a stationary source shall calculate the stationary source's potential to emit using the definition in part 7005.0100, subpart 35a.

Emissions caused by activities described in subpart 2 of the insignificant activities list in part 7007.1300 shall not be considered in the calculation of potential emissions. Emissions caused by activities described in subpart 3 of the insignificant activities list in part 7007.1300 shall be considered in the calculation of potential emissions if required by the agency under part 7007.0500, subpart 2, item C, subitem (2).

Calculations of emissions under this subpart are only intended to determine if a permit is required. When calculating emissions to determine if a permit amendment is required, the calculation method stated in part 7007.1200 shall be used.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: PERMIT REQUIRED

Item Subpart: Environmental policy act

Federal Effective 06/01/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0150

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Environmental policy act. The requirements of parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850 are in addition to the applicable requirements of Minnesota Statutes, chapter 116D, which may apply before a permit can be issued.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: PERMIT REQUIRED

Item Subpart: Permit required

Federal Effective 06/01/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0150

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Permit required. Part 7007.0200 describes which emission facilities, emissions units, and stationary sources in Minnesota are required to obtain a part 70 permit. Part 7007.0250 describes which emission facilities, emission units, and stationary sources in Minnesota are required to obtain a state permit. Part 7007.0300 describes emission units and stationary sources in Minnesota that are not required to obtain a permit. Part 70 and state permits required in parts 7007.0200 and 7007.0250 may alternately be obtained in the form of a general permit, if available, under part 7007.1100.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: PERMIT REQUIRED

Item Subpart: Prohibition

Federal Effective 06/01/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0150

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Prohibition. No person may construct, modify, reconstruct, or operate an emissions unit, emission facility, or stationary source except in compliance with an air emission permit from the agency. Exceptions to the requirement to obtain a permit are located in part 7007.0300. Exceptions to the requirement to obtain a permit amendment are located in parts 7007.1250 and 7007.1350. A person violates this subpart when the person begins actual construction on a new source, reconstruction, or modification prior to obtaining the permit or amendment, except as allowed in parts 7007.0750, subparts 6 and 7, and 7007.1450, subpart 7.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: PERMIT REQUIRED

Item Subpart: Variances from Federal requirements

Federal Effective 06/01/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0150

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 5. Variances from federal requirements. The agency shall not issue variances from any federal requirement to obtain an air quality permit, unless explicitly authorized to do so in writing by the administrator.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: PERMIT REVOCATION BY AGENCY

Item Subpart: Permit revocation without reissuance

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1700

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Permit revocation without reissuance. The agency may revoke permits and not reissue them when:

A. there exists at the permitted facility unresolved noncompliance with applicable requirements or a condition of the permit, and the permittee refuses to undertake an enforceable schedule of compliance to resolve the noncompliance;

B. the permittee fails to disclose fully the facts relevant to issuance of the permit or submits false or misleading information to the agency or the administrator;

C. the agency finds that the permitted facility or activity endangers human health or the environment and that the danger cannot be removed by an amendment to the permit;

D. the permittee has failed to comply with any requirement under chapter 7002 to pay fees; or

E. the permittee has failed to pay a penalty owed pursuant to court order, consent decree, stipulation agreement, schedule of compliance, or order issued under Minnesota Statutes, section 116.07.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: PERMIT REVOCATION BY AGENCY

Item Subpart: Revocation procedures

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1700

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Revocation procedures. The agency shall give notice to the permittee of its intention to revoke a permit without reissuance. This notice must state that within 30 days of the receipt of the notice the permittee may request a contested case hearing be held on the proposed action, except that the agency may provide less notice in case of an emergency. If the permittee requests a contested case hearing, the agency shall hold the hearing in accordance with the rules of the Office of Administrative Hearings, parts 1400.5100 to 1400.8401.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: PERMIT SHIELD

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1800

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

A. The agency shall include in a permit a provision, known as a permit shield provision, stating that compliance with the conditions of the permit shall be deemed compliance with any applicable requirements as of the date of permit issuance. However, the shield shall only have legal effect if:

(1) the specific provision of the applicable requirement is identified in the permit as the basis of permit conditions; or

(2) the agency in acting on the application for the permit or major amendment, determines in writing that other requirements specifically identified are not applicable to the stationary source, and the permit includes the determination or a concise summary of it.

B. If the permit does not expressly state that a permit shield is provided, it shall be presumed not to provide such a shield.

C. Nothing in this part or in any permit shall alter or affect the following:

(1) the emergency order provisions of section 303 of the act, including the authority of the administrator under that section, and the agency's authority under the emergency powers provision of Minnesota Statutes, section 116.11;

(2) the liability of an owner or operator of a stationary source for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of permit issuance;

(3) the applicable requirements of the acid rain program, consistent with section 408(a) of the act; or

(4) the ability of the agency or EPA to obtain information through inspections, monitoring, and entry of a stationary source pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 116.091, and section 114 of the act.

D. The permit shield shall not be provided for permit conditions established through a minor or moderate permit amendment, or through an administrative amendment except as stated in part 7007.1400, subpart 1, item F.

E. The permit shield shall not be provided for a permit condition if the permittee knowingly submitted false or misleading information to the agency and the permit condition was based on that information.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: REISSUANCE, NEW SOURCE, AND AMENDMENT
APPLICATIONS

Item Subpart: New permits and amendments to existing permits

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0400

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. New permits and amendments to existing permits. Owners or operators seeking to obtain a new permit for a new stationary source or a permit amendment to an existing permit may submit the application at any time. It is recommended that the permit application for a new stationary source or an amendment be submitted at least 180 days before the planned date of commencement of construction of the new stationary source or commencement of the modification of the existing stationary source, although the agency may take up to 18 months to take final action on the permit or major amendment under part 7007.0750, subpart 2. If the reason for the application for an amendment is the adoption of a new or amended federal applicable requirement, and the remaining life of the permit is three years or longer, the permittee shall file an application for an amendment within nine months of promulgation of the applicable requirement. The preceding sentence does not apply if the effective date of the requirement is later than the date on which the permit is due to expire.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: REISSUANCE, NEW SOURCE, AND AMENDMENT
APPLICATIONS

Item Subpart: Permit reissuance after transition period

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0400

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Permit reissuance after transition period. Stationary sources operating under permits issued by the agency under parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850 shall apply for permit reissuance at least 180 days before the expiration of the existing permit, unless the permit specifies that the application must be submitted sooner. The agency shall require in a permit that a reissuance application be submitted sooner if the agency determines that an earlier application is needed to minimize the possibility of expiration prior to reissuance. The agency may make this determination if it anticipates a relatively lengthy permit review process due to the complexity of the stationary source or anticipated involvement of the public. In no event shall the permit require application for reissuance sooner than nine months prior to the expiration of the permit.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: REISSUANCE, NEW SOURCE, AND AMENDMENT
APPLICATIONS

Item Subpart: Requirement for application

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0400

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Requirement for application. Applications for reissued permits after the transition period, and for permits for new stationary sources or amendments, shall be considered timely if they meet the requirements of this part.

Federal Citation Number:
7007.1650

Last Updated: 09/20/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: REOPENINGS FOR CAUSE BY EPA

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1650

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

The administrator may reopen part 70 permits as provided in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, section 70.7(g), as amended.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: REVIEW OF PART 70 PERMITS BY AFFECTED STATES

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0900

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

The agency shall give notice of each draft part 70 permit, or major amendment to a part 70 permit, to any affected state on or before the time that the agency provides this notice to the public as required by part 7007.0850. The agency shall notify the administrator and any affected state in writing of any refusal by the agency to accept all recommendations for the proposed permit that the affected state submitted during the public comment period. The notice shall include the agency's reasons for not accepting any such recommendation.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: SCOPE

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 06/01/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0050

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850 apply to the issuance of permits to construct, modify, reconstruct, or operate emissions units, emission facilities, or stationary sources that emit any air pollutant, and to the revocation, reissuance, or amendment of those permits. Parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850 apply to permits issued to stationary sources requiring permits under federal law at Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 70, as amended (Operating Permit Program), or under part C (Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality) or part D (Plan Requirements in Nonattainment Areas) of the act, and to stationary sources requiring permits solely under state law. Sources proposing construction or modifications subject to parts C and D of the act are subject to the permitting requirements of part 7007.3000 (incorporating by reference the provisions of Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, section 52.21) or parts 7007.4000 to 7007.4040 in addition to parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: STATE PERMIT REQUIRED

Item Subpart: NSPS/NESHAP state permits

Federal Effective 06/01/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0250

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. NSPS/NESHAP state permits. A stationary source must obtain a permit under this part if:

A. the stationary source contains an affected facility, as that term is defined in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, section 60.2, as amended, that is subject to a standard under Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 60, as amended (Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources); or

B. the stationary source is subject to a standard under Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 61, as amended (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants).

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: STATE PERMIT REQUIRED

Item Subpart: Part 70 permits

Federal Effective 06/01/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0250

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 5. Part 70 permits. Part 7007.0250 does not apply to a stationary source that is required to or chooses to obtain a part 70 permit under part 7007.0200. However, a stationary source that would otherwise be required to obtain a part 70 permit under part 7007.0200 may avoid that requirement by obtaining a state permit under this part which limits its emissions to levels below those that would trigger the requirement to obtain a part 70 permit.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: STATE PERMIT REQUIRED

Item Subpart: PTE threshold required state permit

Federal Effective 06/01/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0250

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4. PTE threshold required state permit. A stationary source must obtain a permit under this part if it has the potential to emit any pollutant listed below at a rate equal to or greater than the following amounts, in tons per year:

Pollutant	Threshold
Lead	0.5 tons per year
SO ₂	50.0 tons per year
PM 10	25.0 tons per year
VOCs	100.0 tons per year

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: STATE PERMIT REQUIRED

Item Subpart: SIP required state permit

Federal Effective 06/01/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0250

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. SIP required state permit. A stationary source must obtain a permit under this part if the agency notifies the source that such a permit is needed as part of a state implementation plan to be submitted to the EPA to demonstrate attainment with a national ambient air quality standard.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: STATE PERMIT REQUIRED

Item Subpart: State permit required

Federal Effective 06/01/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0250

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. State permit required. The stationary sources described in this part must obtain a state permit from the agency under this part. All provisions of parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850 apply to state permits unless the provision states that it applies only to part 70 permits or to general permits.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: WHEN A PERMIT AMENDMENT IS REQUIRED

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/03/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.1150

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

A. Parts 7007.1150 to 7007.1500 describe changes at a permitted stationary source that require a permit amendment or notice to the agency. Item C requires notice to the agency before pollution control equipment or replacement units with lower emissions are installed at a permitted stationary source. Parts 7007.1250 and 7007.1350 describe the two categories of modifications that may be made without obtaining a permit amendment, and the procedures that apply. Part 7007.1400 establishes the process for getting an administrative amendment to a permit. Part 7007.1450 establishes the process for getting a minor permit amendment, needed to make certain modifications resulting in emission increases below listed thresholds, and for getting moderate permit amendments, needed to make certain modifications resulting in emissions increases above the minor threshold levels. Part 7007.1500 establishes the process for getting major permit amendments, needed to make modifications that are not allowed under the other parts. Any modification that constitutes a title I modification, as defined in part 7007.0100, subpart 26, may only be made under part 7007.1500. Part 7007.1200 describes how emission changes should be calculated under parts 7007.1250 to 7007.1500.

B. No modification, as defined in part 7007.0100, subpart 14, may be made to a stationary source that is required to have a permit under parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850 unless the modification is allowed under part 7007.1250 or 7007.1350, or an amendment is obtained under part 7007.1450 or 7007.1500. Administrative changes to a permit issued under parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850 shall be made under part 7007.1400. If a change at a facility does not constitute a modification, no permit amendment is required.

C. Any person who, at a permitted stationary source: (i) installs air pollution control equipment, or (ii) replaces a unit identified in the permit with one that does not increase emissions of any regulated air pollutant, shall provide written notice to the agency. The notice must be received by the agency seven working days prior to the installation or replacement. The permittee and the agency shall attach the notice to the stationary source's permit. If the agency finds that the installation or replacement triggers new monitoring, record keeping, or reporting requirements under applicable requirements or parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850, the agency shall initiate an amendment under part 7007.1400 or 7007.1500 to include the new requirements. If the installation or replacement constitutes a modification, this item does not apply, and the permittee shall follow the applicable procedures of part 7007.1250, 7007.1350, 7007.1450, or 7007.1500. If notice is provided as required by this item, the installation and operation of the additional equipment shall not be considered a violation of the permit.

D. Nothing in parts 7007.1150 to 7007.1500 shall be read to allow a modification to a stationary source that would violate an applicable requirement or, except as provided in part 7007.1350 or 7007.1450, subpart 8, to allow any activity that would violate any permit condition. The agency shall not issue any permit amendments which would result in the violation of an applicable requirement.

E. If a modification or other change at a stationary source would make the source subject for the first time to the requirement to obtain a state permit or a part 70 permit, the owner or operator shall obtain the appropriate permit before beginning actual construction of the modification or other change, notwithstanding parts 7007.1250 to 7007.1500. Nothing in this item shall be read to limit the agency's ability to issue permits authorizing installation and operation of a modification under part 7007.0750, subpart 5, or to limit a permittee's ability to obtain a major permit amendment restricting emissions to levels that would prevent the source from becoming subject to the requirement to obtain a part 70 permit.

F. The owner or operator of a stationary source that is required to have a permit under parts 7007.0050 to 7007.1850, but which does not yet have a permit, may make changes and modifications at the stationary source in compliance with parts 7007.1150 to 7007.1500, notwithstanding any reference to a permit in those parts. Any requirement for a permittee to obtain an amendment under parts 7007.1150 to 7007.1500 shall be read as a requirement for an owner or operator to obtain a permit from the agency under part 7007.0750, subpart 5.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: WHO RECEIVES AN APPLICATION

Item Subpart: Applications submittal

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0650

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Applications submittal. Permit applicants shall submit two printed copies of the complete application and all supplemental information requested by the agency to the information coordinator, Air Quality Division, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency. Upon request of the agency, the applicant shall submit additional copies of the application directly to the administrator, affected states, and other governmental entities with the legal right to review the application, or submit additional copies to the agency to be forwarded to these parties.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: PERMITS AND OFFSETS

Main Heading: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: WHO RECEIVES AN APPLICATION

Item Subpart: Computerized application submittal

Federal Effective 07/03/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7007.0650

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Computerized application submittal. Applicants may in addition submit applications in computer readable format specified by the agency, which may be through submission of a floppy disk or through electronic data submittal. If the information is submitted in computer readable format, the agency may allow the applicant to submit fewer printed copies than required in subpart 1, however at least one copy of the application certification required by part 7007.0500, subpart 3, shall always be required to be provided on paper.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INCINERATORS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Burning capacity

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1201

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4. Burning capacity. "Burning capacity" means the manufacturer's or designer's maximum rate or such other rate that is considered good engineering practice and accepted by the commissioner.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INCINERATORS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Incinerator

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1201

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Incinerator. "Incinerator" means any furnace or other device used in the process of burning solid waste for the purpose of reducing the volume of the waste by removing combustible matter.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INCINERATORS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Scope

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1201

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Scope. As used in parts 7011.1201 to 7011.1207 the following words shall have the meanings defined herein.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INCINERATORS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Solid waste

Federal Effective 06/07/82

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1201

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Solid waste. "Solid waste" means garbage, refuse, and other discarded solid materials, except animal waste used as fertilizer, including solid waste materials resulting from industrial, commercial, and agricultural operations, and from community activities. Solid waste does not include earthen fill, boulders, rock, and other materials normally handled in construction operations, solids or dissolved material in domestic sewage, or other significant pollutants in water resources, such as silt, dissolved or suspended solids in industrial waste water effluents, dissolved materials in irrigation return flows, or other common water pollutants.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INCINERATORS

Subheading: Monitoring of Operations

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1204

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

The owner or operator of any incinerator shall record the daily charging rate and hours of operation.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INCINERATORS

Subheading: Performance Test Methods

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1206

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Unless another method is approved by the Agency, any owner or operator required to submit performance tests for an incinerator shall utilize the following methods (defined in part 7005.0100):

- A. Method 5 for the concentration of particulate matter and the associated moisture content;
- B. Method 1 for sample and velocity traverses;
- C. Method 2 for velocity and volumetric flow rate;
- D. Method 3 for gas analysis and calculation of excess air, using the integrated sample technique;
- E. Method 9 for visual determination of opacity.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INCINERATORS

Subheading: Performance Test Procedures

Item Subpart: Alternate procedures

Federal Effective 06/07/82

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1207

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Alternate procedures. The following procedures may be substituted for the procedures under items C to E:

A. Simultaneously with each particulate matter run, extract and analyze for CO₂, O₂, and N₂ an integrated gas sample according to Method 3, traversing the three sample points and sampling for equal increments of time at each point. Conduct the runs at both the inlet and outlet sampling sites.

B. After completing the analysis of the gas sample, calculate the percentage of excess air (EA) for both the inlet and outlet sampling sites using the following equation:

$$\%EA = \frac{(\%O_2) - 0.5(\%CO)}{0.264(\%N_2) - (\%O_2) + 0.5(\%CO)} \times 100$$

where:

%EA = percent excess air

%O₂ = percent oxygen by volume, dry basis

%N₂ = percent nitrogen by volume, dry basis

%CO = percent carbon monoxide volume, dry basis

0.264 = ratio of oxygen to nitrogen in air by volume

C. Calculate the adjusted CO₂ percentage using the following equation:

$$(\%CO_2)_{adj} = \frac{(\%CO_2)_{di} 100 + (\%EA)_i}{100 + (\%EA)_o}$$

where:

(%CO₂)_{adj} is the adjusted outlet CO₂ percentage;

(%CO₂)_{di} is the percentage of CO₂ measured before the scrubber, dry basis;

(%EA)_i is the percentage of excess air at the inlet; and

(%EA)_o is the percentage of excess air at the outlet.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INCINERATORS

Subheading: Performance Test Procedures

Item Subpart: Method 5

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1207

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Method 5. For Method 5, the sampling time for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and the minimum sample volume shall be 0.85 dscm (30.0 dscf) except that smaller sampling times or sample volumes, when necessitated by process variables or other factors, may be approved by the Agency

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INCINERATORS

Subheading: Performance Test Procedures

Item Subpart: Particulate Matter

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1207

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4. Particulate matter. Particulate matter emissions, expressed in g/dscm, shall be corrected to 12 percent CO₂ by using the following formula:

$$C_{12} = \frac{12C}{\%CO_2}$$

where:

C_{12} is the concentration of particulate matter corrected to 12 percent CO₂; C is the concentration of particulate matter as measured by Method 5; and

$\%CO_2$ is the percentage of CO₂ as measured by Method 3, or when applicable, the adjusted outlet CO₂ percentage as determined by subpart 2 or 3.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INCINERATORS

Subheading: Performance Test Procedures

Item Subpart: Wet scrubber

Federal Effective 06/07/82

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1207

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Wet scrubber. If a wet scrubber is used, the gas analysis sample shall reflect flue gas conditions after the scrubber, allowing for carbon dioxide absorption by sampling the gas on the scrubber inlet and outlet sides according to the following procedure:

A. The outlet sampling site shall be the same as for the particulate matter measurement. The inlet site shall be selected according to Method 1, or as specified by the Agency.

B. Randomly select nine sampling points within the cross section at both the inlet and outlet sampling sites. Use the first set of three for the first run, the second set for the second run, and the third set for the third run.

C. Simultaneously with each particulate matter run, extract and analyze for CO₂ an integrated gas sample according to Method 3, traversing the three sample points and sampling at each point for equal increments of time. Conduct the runs at both inlet and outlet sampling sites.

D. Measure the volumetric flow rate at the inlet during each particulate matter run according to Method 2, using the full number of traverse points. For the inlet make two full velocity traverses approximately one hour apart during each run and average the results. The outlet volumetric flow rate may be determined from the particulate matter run (Method 5).

E. Calculate the adjusted CO₂ percentage using the following equation:

$$(\%CO_2)_{adj} = (\%CO_2)_{di} (Q_{di}/Q_{do})$$

where:

(%CO₂)_{adj} is the adjusted CO₂ percentage which removes the effect of CO₂ absorption and dilution air,

(CO₂)_{di} is the percentage of CO₂ measured before the scrubber, dry basis,

Q_{di} is the volumetric flow rate before the scrubber, average of two runs, dscf/min (using Method 2), and

Q_{do} is the volumetric flow rate after the scrubber, dscf/min (using Methods 2 and 5).

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INCINERATORS

Subheading: Standards of Performance for Existing Incinerators

Item Subpart: Capacity of 200 to 2,000 pounds per hour

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1202

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Capacity of 200 to 2,000 pounds per hour. No owner or operator of an existing incinerator with a maximum refuse burning capacity of 200 to 2,000 pounds per hour shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the incinerator any gases which contain particulate matter in excess of 0.2 gr/dscf corrected to 12 percent CO₂.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INCINERATORS

Subheading: Standards of Performance for Existing Incinerators

Item Subpart: Capacity of more than 2,000 pounds per hour

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1202

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Capacity of more than 2,000 pounds per hour. No owner or operator of an existing incinerator with a maximum refuse burning capacity of more than 2,000 pounds per hour shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the incinerator any gases which contain particulate matter in excess of 0.1 gr/dscf corrected to 12 percent CO₂.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INCINERATORS

Subheading: Standards of Performance for Existing Incinerators

Item Subpart: Maximum particulate matter; capacity less than 200 pounds per hour. *Federal Effective Date:* 06/07/82

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1202

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Maximum particulate matter; capacity less than 200 pounds per hour. No owner or operator of an existing incinerator with a maximum refuse burning capacity of less than 200 pounds per hour shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the incinerator any gases which contain particulate matter in excess of 0.3 gr/dscf corrected to 12 percent CO₂.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INCINERATORS

Subheading: Standards of Performance for Existing Incinerators

Item Subpart: Opacity

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1202

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4. Opacity. No owner or operator of an existing incinerator of any burning capacity shall cause or permit the emission of smoke or any other air contaminant which is:

- A. Greater than 20 percent opacity
- B. Except that a maximum of 40 percent opacity shall be permissible for four (4) minutes in any 60 minute period.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INCINERATORS

Subheading: Standards of Performance for Existing Incinerators

Item Subpart: Requirements for afterburner

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1202

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 5. Requirements for afterburner. No owner or operator of an existing incinerator of any burning capacity shall burn type 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 waste as classified by the Incinerator Institute of America unless said incinerator utilizes auxiliary fuel burners that maintain a minimum temperature of 1,200 degrees Fahrenheit for a minimum retention time of 0.3 second.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INCINERATORS

Subheading: Standards of Performance for New Incinerators

Item Subpart: Capacity greater than 4,000 pounds per hour

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1203

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4. Capacity greater than 4,000 pounds per hour. No owner or operator of a new incinerator with a maximum refuse burning capacity of 4,000 pounds per hour shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the incinerator any gases which contain particulate matter in excess of 0.08 gr/dscf corrected to 12 percent CO₂.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INCINERATORS

Subheading: Standards of Performance for New Incinerators

Item Subpart: Capacity less than 200 pounds per hour

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1203

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Capacity less than 200 pounds per hour. No owner or operator of a new incinerator with a maximum refuse burning capacity of less than 200 pounds per hour shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the incinerator any gases which contain particulate matter in excess of 0.2 gr/dscf corrected to 12 percent CO₂.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INCINERATORS

Subheading: Standards of Performance for New Incinerators

Item Subpart: Capacity of 200 to 2,000 pounds per hour

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1203

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Capacity of 200 to 2,000 pounds per hour. No owner or operator of a new incinerator with a maximum refuse burning capacity of 200-2,000 pounds per hour shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the incinerator any gases which contain particulate matter in excess of 0.15 gr/dscf corrected to 12 percent CO₂.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INCINERATORS

Subheading: Standards of Performance for New Incinerators

Item Subpart: Capacity of 2,001 to 3,999 pounds per hour

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1203

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Capacity of 2,001 to 3,999 pounds per hour. No owner or operator of a new incinerator with a maximum refuse burning capacity of more than 2,000 but less than 4,000 pounds per hour shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the incinerator any gases which contain particulate matter in excess of 0.1 gr/dscf corrected to 12 percent CO₂.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INCINERATORS

Subheading: Standards of Performance for New Incinerators

Item Subpart: Opacity

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1203

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 5. Opacity. No owner or operator of a new incinerator of any burning capacity shall cause or permit the emission of smoke or any other contaminant which is:

- A. Greater than 20 percent opacity.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INCINERATORS

Subheading: Standards of Performance for New Incinerators

Item Subpart: Requirements for afterburner

Federal Effective 06/07/82

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1203

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 6. Requirements for afterburner. No owner or operator of a new incinerator of any burning capacity shall burn type 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 waste as classified by the Incinerator Institute of America unless said incinerator utilizes auxiliary fuel burners that maintain a minimum temperature of 1,200 degrees Fahrenheit for a minimum retention time of 0.3 second.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Allowance for Stack Height for Indirect Heating Equipment

Item Subpart: Methodology

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0520

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Methodology. The determination of the ground level concentrations shall be based upon applicable dispersion calculations approved by the agency.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Allowance for Stack Height for Indirect Heating Equipment

Item Subpart: Requirement

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0520

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Requirement. The owner or operator of any indirect heating equipment shall determine and install a stack of such height that will not cause pollutant concentrations at ground levels to exceed any applicable ambient air quality standard or regulation.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Actual heat input

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0500

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Actual heat input. "Actual heat input" means the number of Btu per hour (cal/hr) determined by multiplying the gross heating value of the fuel by the rate of fuel burned.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Coal refuse

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0500

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Coal refuse. "Coal refuse" means waste products of coal mining, cleaning, and coal preparation operations (e.g. culm, gob, etc.) containing coal, matrix material, clay, and other organic and inorganic material.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Derating

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0500

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4. Derating. "Derating" means limitation of heat input and corresponding steam output capacity.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Direct heating equipment

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0500

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 5. Direct heating equipment. "Direct heating equipment" means a furnace, kiln, dryer, or other combustion equipment used in the burning of a fossil fuel for the purpose of processing a material where the products of combustion have direct contact with the heated material

Federal Citation Number:
7011.0500(6)

Last Updated: 09/20/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Distillate oil

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0500

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 6. Distillate oil. "Distillate oil" means grades of oils known as No. 1 and No. 2, as defined in the A.S.T.M. D 396 (1973).

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Fossil fuel

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0500

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 7. Fossil fuel. "Fossil fuel" means natural gas, petroleum, coal, wood, peat, and any form of solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel derived from such materials for the purpose of creating useful heat.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Gross heating value

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0500

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 8. Gross heating value. "Gross heating value" means the gross calorific value (cal/g or Btu/lb) of the fuel combusted as determined by A.S.T.M. test methods D 2015-66(72) for solid fuels; D 1826-64(70) for gaseous fuels, and D 240-64(73) for liquid fuels.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Indirect heating equipment

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0500

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 9. Indirect heating equipment. "Indirect heating equipment" means a furnace, a boiler, or other unit of combustion equipment used in the process of burning fossil fuel for the purpose of producing steam, hot water, hot air, or other hot liquid, gas, or solid, where the products of combustion do not have direct contact with the heated medium.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Rated heat input

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0500

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 10. Rated heat input. "Rated heat input" means the number of Btu per hour (cal/hr) which the manufacturer has determined to be the continuous rated capability of the indirect heating equipment, or, where the rated heat input is not specified by the manufacturer, the number of Btu per hour (cal/hr) determined by dividing the rated heat output by the overall thermal efficiency.

Federal Citation Number:
7011.0500(11)

Last Updated: 09/20/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Residual oil

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0500

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 11. Residual oil. "Residual oil" means grades of oils known as No. 4, No. 5 (light), No. 5 (heavy), and No. 6, as listed in A.S.T.M. D 396 (1973).

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Scope

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0500

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Scope. As used in parts 7011.0500 to 7011.0550, the following words shall have the meanings defined herein.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Steam generating unit

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0500

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 12. Steam generating unit. "Steam generating unit" means indirect heating equipment used to produce steam.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Derate

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/21/82

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0540

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

The owner or operator of indirect heating equipment who elects to achieve compliance with an applicable standard of performance by derating shall:

A. advise the commissioner of the agency in writing of the intent to achieve compliance by derating and the capacity level at which the owner or operator intends to operate this equipment; and

B. agree to a permit condition in the required operating permit that prohibits operation of the equipment in excess of the derate level; and

C. install a boiler steam flow meter to continuously record, indicate, and integrate boiler steam flow, and shall:

(1) submit a written report to the commissioner of the agency within ten days of any excess steam flow occurrence above the specified derate load.

(2) use a one-hour averaging period in determining an excess above derate with corrections for deviations in steam pressure or temperature if required.

(3) submit written yearly reports to the commissioner of the agency confirming that no excesses have occurred during normal operations.

(4) retain and make available for inspection by the agency or its authorized employees or agents steam flow charts for a minimum period of two years following the date of measurement.

D. an effective method of physical limitation of boiler load shall be submitted for approval by the commissioner of the agency prior to authorization of a boiler derate. Such limitation may include but is not limited to, a tieback signal from the steam flow meter to the combustion control system cutting back fuel input at the derate load, a maximum limit stop on the fuel input control drive or valve, or such other equivalent physical means.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Determination of Applicable Standards of Performance

Item Subpart: Exception

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0505

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4. Exception. When lignite or a solid fossil fuel containing 25 percent by weight, or more, of coal refuse is burned in combination with gaseous, liquid, or other solid fossil fuel, the standard of performance for nitrogen oxides shall not apply.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Determination of Applicable Standards of Performance

Item Subpart: Rated heat input

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0505

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Rated heat input. The applicable standards of performance in part 7011.0545 or 7011.0550 shall be determined by using the rated heat input of the specific indirect heating equipment and the total rated heat inputs of all indirect heating equipment and all direct heating equipment of one owner or operator at that particular location.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Determination of Applicable Standards of Performance

Item Subpart: Scope

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0505

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Scope. Parts 7011.0500 to 7011.0550 shall apply to indirect heating equipment for which a standard of performance has not been promulgated in a specific rule.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Determination of Applicable Standards of Performance

Item Subpart: Simultaneous burning of different fuels

Federal Effective 07/21/82

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0505

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Simultaneous burning of different fuels. Simultaneous burning of different fuels:

A. When different fossil fuels are burned simultaneously in any combination, the applicable sulfur dioxide standard shall be determined by proration using the following formula:

$$w = \frac{y(a) + z(b)}{x + y + z}$$

where:

w is the maximum allowable emissions of sulfur dioxide gases in lbs per million Btu (nanograms/joule);

x is the percentage of total heat input derived from gaseous fossil fuel; and

y is the percentage of total heat input derived from liquid fossil fuel; and

z is the percentage of total heat input derived from solid fossil fuel; and

a is the allowable SO₂ standard for liquid fossil fuels expressed in lbs per million Btu (nanograms/joule); and

b is the allowable SO₂ standard for solid fossil fuels expressed in lbs per million Btu (nanograms/joule).

B. When different fossil fuels are burned simultaneously in any combination, the applicable nitrogen oxides standard shall be determined by proration using the following formula:

$$w = \frac{x(c) + y(a) + z(b)}{x + y + z}$$

where:

w, x, y, and z mean the same as in the formula in item A, for determining the applicable sulfur dioxide standard; and

a is the allowable NO_x standard for liquid fossil fuels expressed in lbs per million Btu (nanograms/joule); and

b is the allowable NO_x standard for solid fossil fuels expressed in lbs per million Btu (nanograms/joule); and

c is the allowable NO_x standard for gaseous fossil fuels expressed in lbs per million Btu (nanograms/joule)

Federal Citation Number:
7011.0525

Last Updated: 09/20/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: High Heating Value

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0525

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

The high heating value of a fossil fuel shall mean the same as the gross heating value.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Performance Test Methods

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0530

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Unless another method is approved by the commissioner, any person required to submit performance tests for indirect heating equipment shall utilize the following test methods:

- A. Method 1 for selection of sampling site and sample traverses.
- B. Method 3 for gas analysis.
- C. Method 5 for concentration of particulate matter and the associated moisture content.
- D. Method 6 for concentration of SO₂.
- E. Method 7 for concentration of NO_x.
- F. Method 9 for visual determination of opacity.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Performance Test Procedures

Item Subpart: Alternate method

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0535

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 7. Alternate method. When the emission factor cannot be calculated by means of the method outlined in subpart 6, the emission factors for all pollutants for all new and existing indirect heating equipment expressed in nanograms/joule (lb./million Btu) shall be determined by the following procedure:

$$E = \frac{E_t}{Z}$$

where:

E = pollutant emissions, in nanograms/joule (lb./million Btu).

E_t = pollutant emission rate, in nanograms/hr. (lb./hr), determined by Method 5.

z = actual heat input, in joules/hr., (million Btu/hr)

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Performance Test Procedures

Item Subpart: Method 1

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0535

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Method 1. The sampling site, as selected by Method 1, shall be the same for each pollutant during a performance test.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Performance Test Procedures

Item Subpart: Method 5

Federal Effective 07/21/82

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0535

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Method 5. For Method 5, the sampling time for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and the minimum sampling volume shall be 0.85 dscm (30 dscf) except that smaller sampling times or volumes, when necessitated by process variables or other factors, may be approved by the agency. The probe and filter holder heating systems in the sampling train shall be set to provide a gas temperature between 120 degrees Celsius and 160 degrees Celsius (250 degrees Fahrenheit and 320 degrees Fahrenheit).

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Performance Test Procedures

Item Subpart: Method 6

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0535

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4. Method 6. For Method 6, the minimum sampling time shall be 20 minutes and the minimum sampling volume 0.02 dscm (0.71 dscf) for each sample. The arithmetic mean of two samples shall constitute one run. Samples shall be taken at approximately 30-minute intervals.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Performance Test Procedures

Item Subpart: Method 7

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0535

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 5. Method 7. For Method 7, each run shall consist of at least four grab samples taken at approximately 15-minute intervals. The arithmetic mean of the samples shall constitute the run value.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Performance Test Procedures

Item Subpart: Methods 6 and 7

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0535

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Methods 6 and 7. For Methods 6 and 7, the sampling point in the duct shall be at the center of the cross section or at a point no closer to the walls than 1 m (3.28 feet). For Method 6 the sample shall be extracted at a rate proportional to the gas velocity at the sampling point.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Performance Test Procedures

Item Subpart: Nanograms

Federal Effective 07/21/82

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0535

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 6. Nanograms. For each performance test, the emissions expressed innanograms/joule (lb/million Btu) shall be determined by the followingprocedure:

$$E = CF \frac{20.90}{20.9 - \%O_2}$$

where:

A. E = pollutant emission, g/million cal nanograms/joule (lb/million Btu).

B. C = pollutant concentration g/dscm (lb/dscf), determined by Methods5, 6, or 7;

C. %O₂ = oxygen content by volume (expressed as percent), dry basis.Percent oxygen shall be determined by using the integrated sampling proceduresof Method 3 and by analyzing the sample with a continuous monitoring system, orwith the Orsat analyzer. The sample shall be obtained as follows:

(1) For determination of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxidesemissions, the oxygen sample shall be obtained at approximately the same pointin the duct as used to obtain the samples for Methods 6 and 7 determinations,respectively.

(2) For determination of particulate emissions, the oxygen sampleshall be obtained simultaneously by traversing the duct at the same samplinglocation used for each run of Method 5 in accordance with Method 1, except that 12 sample points shall be used in all cases.

D. F = factor representing a ratio of the volume of dry flue gases generated to the calorific value of the fuel combusted. Values of F are givenas follows:

(1) for anthracitic coal according to A.S.T.M. D388-66, $F = 2.723 \times 10^{-7}$ dscm/J (10140 dscf/10⁶ Btu).

(2) for subbituminous and bituminous coal according to A.S.T.M.D388-66, $F = 2.637 \times 10^{-7}$ dscm/J (9820 dscf/10⁶ Btu).

(3) For liquid fossil fuels including crude, residual, anddistillate oils, $F = 2.476 \times 10^{-7}$ dscm/J (9220 dscf/10⁶ Btu).

(4) For gaseous fossil fuels including natural gas, propane, and butane, $F = 2.347 \times 10^{-7}$ dscm/J (8740 dscf/10⁶> Btu).

E. An owner or operator may use the following equation to determine an F factor (dscf/10⁶ Btu) in lieu of the F factors specified by item D of thissection:

$$F = \frac{10^6 [3.64(\%H) + 1.53(\%C) + 0.57(\%S) + 0.14(\%N) - 0.46(\%O)]}{GVH}$$

where:

(1) H, C, S, N, and O are content by weight of hydrogen, carbon, sulfur, nitrogen, and oxygen (expressed as percent), respectively, asdetermined by ultimate analysis of the fuel fired, dry basis, using A.S.T.M.methods D3168-74 or D3176 (solid fuels) or D240-64(73) (liquid fuels) orcomputed from results using A.S.T.M. method D1137-53(70), D1945-64(73) orD1946-67(72) (gaseous fuels) as applicable.

(2) GHV is the gross heating value (Btu/lb dry basis).

F. When combinations of fuels are fired, the F factors determined byitem D or E shall be prorated in accordance with the following formula:

$$F = \frac{x F_1 + y F_2 + z F_3}{100}$$

where:

x = the percentage of total heat input derived from gaseous fossil fuel.

y = the percentage of total heat input derived from liquid fossil fuel.

z = the percentage of total heat input derived from solid fossil fuel.

F1 = the value of F for gaseous fossil fuels according to item D or E.

F2 = the value of F for liquid fossil fuels according to item D or E.

F3 = the value of F for solid fossil fuels according to item D or E.

G. When combinations of fossil fuels are fired, the actual heat input, expressed in cal/hr (Btu/hr), shall be determined during each testing period. The rate of fuels burned during each testing period shall be determined by suitable methods and shall be confirmed by a material balance over the indirect heating system.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Performance Test Procedures

Item Subpart: Operation of indirect heating equipment

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0535

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 8. Operation of indirect heating equipment. The indirect heating equipment shall be operated during the performance test at 90 percent or more of the rated heat input, or at 100 percent of peak operating load if an owner or operator intends to achieve compliance by derating.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Standards of Performance for Existing Indirect Heating
Equipment

Item Subpart: Opacity

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0510

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Opacity. No owner or operator of indirect heating equipment shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from said equipment any gases which exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity; except that a maximum of 60 percent opacity shall be permissible for four minutes in any 60-minute period and that a maximum of 40 percent opacity shall be permissible for four additional minutes in any 60-minute period.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Standards of Performance for Existing Indirect Heating
Equipment

Item Subpart: Particulate matter and sulfur dioxide

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0510

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Particulate matter and sulfur dioxide. No owner or operator of indirect heating equipment shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from said equipment any gases which contain particulate matter or sulfur dioxide in excess of the standards of performance shown in part 7011.0545.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Standards of Performance for New Indirect Heating Equipment

Item Subpart: Opacity

Federal Effective 07/21/82

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0515

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Opacity. No owner or operator of new indirect heating equipment of greater than 250 million Btu per hour rated heat input shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from said equipment any gases which exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity; except that a maximum of 40 percent opacity shall be permissible for not more than two minutes in any 60-minute period.

No owner or operator of new indirect heating equipment of 250 million Btu per hour or less rated heat input shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from said equipment any gases which exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity; except that a maximum of 60 percent opacity shall be permissible for four minutes in any 60-minute period and that a maximum of 40 percent opacity shall be permissible for four additional minutes in any 60-minute period.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Standards of Performance for New Indirect Heating Equipment

Item Subpart: Particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen oxides

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0515

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen oxides. No owner or operator of new indirect heating equipment shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from said equipment any gases which contain particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, or nitrogen oxides in excess of the standards of performance shown in part 7011.0550.

Federal Citation Number:
7011.0550

Last Updated: 09/20/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Table II: New Indirect Heating Equipment.

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0550

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

[See table in original]

Federal Citation Number:
7011.0545

Last Updated: 09/20/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDIRECT HEATING FOSSIL FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Table I: Existing Indirect Heating Equipment.

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0545

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

[See table in original]

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDUSTRIAL PROCESS EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Collection efficiency

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0700

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Collection efficiency. "Collection efficiency" means the percent of the total amount of particulate matter entering the control equipment which is removed from the exhaust stream by the control equipment and is calculated by the following equation:

$$100 (A - B) \quad \text{collection efficiency} = \frac{\quad}{A}$$

where:

A = the amount (grams or pounds) or the concentration (gr/SCF) of particulate matter entering the collection equipment; and

B = the amount (grams or pounds) or the concentration (gr/SCF) of particulate matter leaving the control equipment.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDUSTRIAL PROCESS EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Industrial process equipment

Federal Effective 06/07/82

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0700

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Industrial process equipment. "Industrial process equipment" means any equipment, apparatus, or device embracing chemical, industrial, or manufacturing facilities such as ovens, mixing kettles, heating and reheating furnaces, kilns, stills, dryers, roasters, and equipment used in connection therewith, and all other methods or forms of manufacturing or processing that may emit any air contaminant such as smoke, odor, particulate matter, or gaseous matter. Industrial process equipment is an "affected facility." An emission facility may consist of more than one unit of industrial process equipment.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDUSTRIAL PROCESS EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Process weight

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0700

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4. Process weight. "Process weight" means the total weight in a given time period of all materials introduced into any industrial process equipment that may cause any emission of particulate matter. Solid fuels charged are considered as part of the process weight, but liquid and gaseous fuels and combustion air are not. For a cyclical or batch operation, the process weight per hour is derived by dividing the total process weight by the number of hours in one complete operation from the beginning of any given process to the completion thereof, excluding any time during which the equipment is idle. For a continuous operation, the process weight per hour is derived by dividing the process weight for a typical period of time.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDUSTRIAL PROCESS EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Scope

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0700

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Scope. As used in parts 7011.0700 to 7011.0735, the following words shall have the meanings defined herein.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDUSTRIAL PROCESS EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Performance Test Methods

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0720

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Unless another method is approved by the Agency, any owner or operator required to submit performance tests for any industrial process equipment shall utilize the following test methods:

- A. Method 1 for sample and velocity traverses,
- B. Method 2 for velocity and volumetric flow rate,
- C. Method 3 for gas analysis,
- D. Method 5 for the concentration of particulate matter and associated moisture content,
- E. Method 9 for visual determination of the opacity of emissions from stationary sources.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDUSTRIAL PROCESS EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Performance Test Procedures

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 06/07/82

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0725

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

In the event that emissions from any industrial process equipment contain organic vapors which condense at standard conditions of temperature and pressure, the following changes in Method 5 for determining particulate emissions shall be made:

A. Paragraph 4.2 (Sample Recovery) in Method 5 is amended to read as follows:

4.2 Sample Recovery. Exercise care in moving the collection train from the test site to the sample recovery area so as to minimize the loss of collected sample or the gain of extraneous particulate matter. Set aside a portion of the acetone and water used in the sample recovery as a blank for analysis. Place the samples in containers as follows:

Container #1. Remove the filter from its holder, place in this container, and seal.

Container #2. Place loose particulate matter and water and acetone washings from all sample-exposed surfaces preceding the filter paper in this container and seal. The probe and nozzle should be scrubbed with a stiff brush and distilled water, followed by an acetone rinse. If these solvents do not do a good cleaning job, an adequate solvent must be found and used. Use a razor blade or rubber policeman to loosen adhering particles if necessary.

Container #3. Measure the volume of water from the first three impingers and place the water in this container. Place water rinsings of all sample-exposed surfaces between the filter and fourth impinger in this container prior to sealing.

Container #4. Transfer the silica gel from the fourth impinger to the original container and seal. Use a rubber policeman as an aid in removing silica gel from the impinger.

Container #5. Thoroughly rinse all sample-exposed surfaces between the filter paper and fourth impinger with acetone, place the washings in this container and seal.

B. Paragraph 4.3 (Analysis) in Method 5 is amended to read as follows:

4.3 Analysis. Record the data required on the example sheet shown in figure 5-3. Handle each sample container as follows:

Container #1. Transfer the filter and any loose particulate matter from the sample container to a tared glass weighing dish, desiccate, and dry to a constant weight. Report results to the nearest 0.5 mg.

Container #2. Transfer the washings to a tared beaker and evaporate to dryness at ambient temperature and pressure. Desiccate and dry to a constant weight. Weigh to the nearest 0.5 mg.

Container #3. Extract organic particulate matter from the impinger solution with three 25 ml portions of chloroform. Complete the extraction with three 25 ml portions of ethyl ether. Combine the ether and chloroform extracts, transfer to a tared beaker and evaporate at 70 degrees Fahrenheit until no solvent remains. Desiccate, dry to a constant weight, and report the results to the nearest 0.5 mg.

Container #4. Weigh the spent silica gel and report to the nearest gram.

Container #5. Transfer the acetone washings to a tared beaker and evaporate to dryness at ambient temperature and pressure. Desiccate, dry to a constant weight, and report the results to the nearest 0.5 mg.

Federal Citation Number:
7011.0705

Last Updated: 10/17/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDUSTRIAL PROCESS EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Scope

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0705

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Parts 7005.0450 to 7005.0520 shall apply to industrial process equipment for which a standard of performance has not been promulgated in a specific regulation.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDUSTRIAL PROCESS EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Standards of Performance for Post-1969 Industrial Process
Equipment

Item Subpart: Compliance

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0715

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Compliance. The owner or operator of any industrial processequipment which was not in operation before July 9, 1969, which has controlequipment with a collection efficiency of not less than 99.7 percent by weightshall be considered in compliance with the requirements of subpart 1, item A,of this regulation.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDUSTRIAL PROCESS EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Standards of Performance for Post-1969 Industrial Process
Equipment

Item Subpart: Equipment located outside of Saint Paul, Minneapolis, and
Duluth

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0715

State Effective Date:

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Equipment located outside of Saint Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth. The owner or operator of any industrial equipment which was in operation after July 9, 1969, which is located outside the Minneapolis-St. Paul Air Quality Control Region and the City of Duluth, which is located not less than one-fourth mile from any residence or public roadway, and which has control equipment with a collection efficiency of not less than 85 percent by weight, and the operation of the entire emission facility does not cause a violation of the ambient air quality standards, shall be considered in compliance with the requirements of subpart 1, item A, of this regulation.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDUSTRIAL PROCESS EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Standards of Performance for Post-1969 Industrial Process
Equipment

Item Subpart: Prohibited discharge of gases

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0715

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Prohibited discharge of gases. No owner or operator of any industrial process equipment which was not in operation before July 9, 1969, shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the industrial process equipment any gases which:

A. In any one hour contain particulate matter in excess of the amount permitted in part 7011.0730 for the allocated process weight; provided that the owner or operator shall not be required to reduce the particulate matter emission below the concentration permitted in part 7011.0735 for the appropriate source gas volume; provided that regardless of the mass emission permitted by part 7011.0730, the owner or operator shall not be permitted to emit particulate matter in a concentration in excess of 0.30 grains per standard cubic foot of exhaust gas; or

B. Exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDUSTRIAL PROCESS EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Standards of Performance for Pre-1969 Industrial Process
Equipment

Item Subpart: Compliance

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0710

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Compliance. The owner or operator of any industrial processequipment which was in operation before July 9, 1969, which has controequipment with a collection efficiency of not less than 99 percent by weightshall be considered in compliance with the requirements of subpart 1, item A,of this regulation.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDUSTRIAL PROCESS EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Standards of Performance for Pre-1969 Industrial Process
Equipment

Item Subpart: Equipment located outside of Saint Paul, Minneapolis, and
Duluth

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0710

State Effective Date:

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Equipment located outside of Saint Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth. The owner or operator of any industrial process equipment which was in operation before July 9, 1969, which is located outside the Minneapolis-St. Paul Air Quality Control Region and the City of Duluth, which is located not less than one-fourth mile from any residence or public roadway, and which has control equipment with a collection efficiency of not less than 85 percent by weight, and the operation of the entire emission facility does not cause a violation of the ambient air quality standards, shall be considered in compliance with the requirements of subpart 1, item A of this regulation.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDUSTRIAL PROCESS EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Standards of Performance for Pre-1969 Industrial Process
Equipment

Item Subpart: Prohibited discharge of gases

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0710

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Prohibited discharge of gases. No owner or operator of any industrial process equipment which was in operation before July 9, 1969, shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the industrial process equipment any gases which:

A. In any one hour contain particulate matter in excess of the amount permitted in part 7005.0510 for the allocated process weight; provided that the owner or operator shall not be required to reduce the particulate matter emission below the concentration permitted in part 7005.0520 for the appropriate source gas volume; provided further that regardless of the mass emission permitted by part 7005.0510, the owner or operator shall not be permitted to emit particulate matter in a concentration in excess of 0.30 grains per standard cubic foot of exhaust gas; or

B. Exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity, except that a maximum of 60 percent opacity shall be permissible for 4 minutes in any 60-minute period and a maximum of 40 percent opacity shall be permissible for 4 additional minutes in any 60-minute period

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDUSTRIAL PROCESS EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Table 1

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0730

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Process Weight Rate (lbs./hr.)	Emission Rate (lbs./hr.)
50	0.08
100	0.55
500	1.53
1,000	2.25
5,000	6.34
10,000	9.73
20,000	14.99
60,000	29.60
80,000	31.19
120,000	33.28
160,000	34.85
200,000	36.11
400,000	40.35
1,000,000	46.72

Interpolation of the data in this part for the process weight rates up to 60,000 lbs./hr. shall be accomplished by the use of the equation:

$$E = 3.59P^{(0.62)} \quad P \leq 30 \text{ tons/hr.}$$

and interpolation and extrapolation of the data for process weight rates in excess of 60,000 pounds/hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation:

$$E = 17.31P^{(0.16)} \quad P > 30 \text{ tons/hr.}$$

where:

E = Emissions in pounds per hour

P = Process weight rate in tons per hour.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: INDUSTRIAL PROCESS EQUIPMENT

Subheading: Table 2

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0735

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Source Gas Volume, SCFM<a>	Concentration GR/SCF
7,000 0.100	
or less	
8,000 0.096	
9,000	0.092
10,000	0.089
20,000	0.071
30,000	0.062
40,000	0.057
50,000	0.053
60,000	0.050
80,000	0.045
100,000	0.042
120,000	0.040
140,000	0.038
160,000	0.036
180,000	0.035
200,000	0.034
300,000	0.030
400,000	0.027
500,000	0.025
600,000	0.024
800,000	0.021
1,000,000	0.020
or more	

<a>Standard cubic feet per minute

Grains per standard cubic foot.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: LIQUID PETROLEUM AND VOLATILE ORGANIC LIQUID
STORAGE VESSELS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Condensate

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1500

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Condensate. "Condensate" means hydrocarbon liquid separated from natural gas which condenses due to changes in the temperature and/or pressure and remains liquid at standard conditions.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: LIQUID PETROLEUM AND VOLATILE ORGANIC LIQUID
STORAGE VESSELS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Custody transfer

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1500

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Custody transfer. "Custody transfer" means the transfer of produced petroleum and/or condensate, after processing and/or treating in the producing operations, from storage tanks or automatic transfer facilities to pipelines or any other forms of transportation.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: LIQUID PETROLEUM AND VOLATILE ORGANIC LIQUID
STORAGE VESSELS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Drilling and production facility

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1500

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4. Drilling and production facility. "Drilling and production facility" means all drilling and servicing equipment, wells, flow lines, separators, equipment, gathering lines, and auxiliary nontransportation-related equipment used in the production of petroleum but does not include natural gasoline plants.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: LIQUID PETROLEUM AND VOLATILE ORGANIC LIQUID
STORAGE VESSELS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Floating roof

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1500

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 5. Floating roof. "Floating roof" means a storage vessel cover consisting of a double deck, pontoon single deck, internal floating cover, or covered floating roof, which rests upon and is supported by the petroleum liquid being contained, and is equipped with a closure seal or seals to close the space between the roof edge and tank wall.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: LIQUID PETROLEUM AND VOLATILE ORGANIC LIQUID
STORAGE VESSELS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Hydrocarbon

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1500

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 6. Hydrocarbon. "Hydrocarbon" means any organic compound consisting predominantly of carbon and hydrogen.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: LIQUID PETROLEUM AND VOLATILE ORGANIC LIQUID
STORAGE VESSELS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Petroleum

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1500

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 7. Petroleum. "Petroleum" means the crude oil removed from the earth and the oils derived from tar sands, shale, and coal.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: LIQUID PETROLEUM AND VOLATILE ORGANIC LIQUID
STORAGE VESSELS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Petroleum liquids

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1500

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 8. Petroleum liquids. "Petroleum liquids" means petroleum, condensate, and any finished or intermediate products manufactured in a petroleum refinery but does not mean Number 2 through Number 6 fuel oils as specified in A.S.T.M. D396-69, gas turbine fuel oils Numbers 2-GT through 4-GT as specified in A.S.T.M. D2880-71, or diesel fuel oils Numbers 2-D and 4-D as specified in A.S.T.M. D975-68.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: LIQUID PETROLEUM AND VOLATILE ORGANIC LIQUID
STORAGE VESSELS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Petroleum refinery

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1500

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 9. Petroleum refinery. "Petroleum refinery" means any facility engaged in producing gasoline, kerosene, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, or other products through distillation of petroleum or through redistillation, cracking, or reforming of unfinished petroleum derivatives.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: LIQUID PETROLEUM AND VOLATILE ORGANIC LIQUID
STORAGE VESSELS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Reid vapor pressure

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1500

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 10. Reid vapor pressure. "Reid vapor pressure" is the absolute vapor pressure of volatile crude oil and volatile non-viscous petroleum liquids, except liquefied petroleum gases, as determined by A.S.T.M.-D-323-58 (reapproved 1968).

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: LIQUID PETROLEUM AND VOLATILE ORGANIC LIQUID
STORAGE VESSELS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Scope

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1500

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Scope. As used in parts 7011.1500 to 7011.1515 the following words shall have the meanings defined herein:

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: LIQUID PETROLEUM AND VOLATILE ORGANIC LIQUID
STORAGE VESSELS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Storage vessel

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1500

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 11. Storage vessel. "Storage vessel" means any tank, reservoir, or container used for the storage of petroleum liquids, but does not include:

A. Pressure vessels which are designed to operate in excess of 15 pounds per square inch gauge without emissions to the atmosphere except under emergency conditions.

B. Subsurface caverns or porous rock reservoirs, or

C. Underground tanks if the total volume of petroleum liquids added to and taken from a tank annually does not exceed twice the volume of the tank.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: LIQUID PETROLEUM AND VOLATILE ORGANIC LIQUID
STORAGE VESSELS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Submerged fill pipe

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1500

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 12. Submerged fill pipe. "Submerged fill pipe" means any fill pipe the discharge opening of which is entirely submerged when the liquid level is six inches above the bottom of the storage vessel. When applied to a storage vessel which is loaded from the side, "submerged fill pipe" means any fill pipe the discharge opening of which is entirely submerged when filling except for filling after the vessel has been emptied for cleaning and repairs.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: LIQUID PETROLEUM AND VOLATILE ORGANIC LIQUID
STORAGE VESSELS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: True vapor pressure

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1500

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 13. True vapor pressure. "True vapor pressure" means the equilibrium partial pressure exerted by a petroleum liquid as determined in accordance with methods described in American Petroleum Institute Bulletin 2517, Evaporation Loss From Floating Roof Tanks, 1962.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: LIQUID PETROLEUM AND VOLATILE ORGANIC LIQUID
STORAGE VESSELS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Vapor recovery system

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1500

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 14. Vapor recovery system. "Vapor recovery system" means a vapor gathering system capable of collecting all hydrocarbon vapors and gases discharged from the storage vessel and a vapor disposal system capable of processing such hydrocarbon vapors and gases so as to prevent their emission to the atmosphere.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: LIQUID PETROLEUM AND VOLATILE ORGANIC LIQUID
STORAGE VESSELS

Subheading: Exception

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1515

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

The provisions of parts 7011.1500 to 7011.1515 do not apply to storage vessels for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated at a "drilling and production" facility prior to custody transfer.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: LIQUID PETROLEUM AND VOLATILE ORGANIC LIQUID
STORAGE VESSELS

Subheading: Monitoring of Operations

Item Subpart: Calculation

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1510

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Calculation. The average monthly storage temperature is an arithmetic average calculated for each calendar month, or portion thereof if storage is for less than a month, from bulk liquid storage temperatures determined at least once every 7 days.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: LIQUID PETROLEUM AND VOLATILE ORGANIC LIQUID
STORAGE VESSELS

Subheading: Monitoring of Operations

Item Subpart: Records

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1510

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Records. The owner or operator of any storage vessel, the construction or modification of which commenced on or after June 11, 1973, which has a storage capacity of greater than 40,000 gallons (151,412 liters) shall for each storage vessel:

A. Maintain a file of each type of petroleum liquid stored, of the typical Reid vapor pressure of each type of petroleum liquid stored, of the dates of storage and withdrawals, and of the date on which the storage vessel is empty.

B. Determine and record the average monthly storage temperature and true vapor pressure of the petroleum liquid stored at such temperature if:

(1) The petroleum liquid has a true vapor pressure, as stored, greater than 26 mm Hg (0.5 psia) but less than 78 mm Hg (1.5 psia) and is stored in a storage vessel other than one equipped with a floating roof, a vapor recovery system or their equivalents; or

(2) The petroleum liquid has a true vapor pressure, as stored, greater than 470 mm Hg (9.1 psia) and is stored in a storage vessel other than one equipped with a vapor recovery system or its equivalent.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: LIQUID PETROLEUM AND VOLATILE ORGANIC LIQUID
STORAGE VESSELS

Subheading: Monitoring of Operations

Item Subpart: Vapor pressure determination

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1510

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Vapor pressure determination. The true vapor pressure shall be determined by the procedure in American Petroleum Institute Bulletin 2517. This procedure is dependent upon determination of the storage temperature and the Reid vapor pressure, which requires sampling of the petroleum liquids in the storage vessels. Unless the Agency or the commissioner requires in specific cases that the stored petroleum liquid be sampled, the true vapor pressure may be determined by using the average monthly storage temperature and the typical Reid vapor pressure. For those liquids for which certified specifications limiting the Reid vapor pressure exist, that Reid vapor pressure may be used. For other liquids, supporting analytical data must be made available on request of the Agency or the commissioner when typical Reid vapor pressure is used.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: LIQUID PETROLEUM AND VOLATILE ORGANIC LIQUID
STORAGE VESSELS

Subheading: Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels

Item Subpart: July 7, 1969, to June 11, 1973, Storage Vessels

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1505

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. July 7, 1969, to June 11, 1973, Storage Vessels. July 7, 1969, to June 11, 1973:

A. There are no standards of performance promulgated in this rule for storage vessels with a storage capacity of 2,000 gallons (7,571 liters) or less for which construction was commenced after July 7, 1969, but prior to June 11, 1973.

B. The owner or operator of any storage vessel with a storage capacity of greater than 2,000 gallons (7,571 liters) but less than or equal to 65,000 gallons (246,405 liters) for which construction was commenced after July 9, 1969, but prior to June 11, 1973, shall equip the storage vessel with a permanent submerged fill pipe or comply with the requirements of subpart 3, item C.

C. The owner or operator of any storage vessel with a storage capacity of greater than 65,000 gallons (246,405 liters) for which construction was commenced after July 7, 1969, but prior to June 11, 1973, shall comply with the following requirements:

(1) If the true vapor pressure of the petroleum liquid, as stored, is equal to or greater than 128 mm Hg (2.5 psia) but not greater than 642 mm Hg (12.5 psia), the storage vessel shall be equipped with a floating roof, a vapor recovery system or their equivalents.

(2) If the true vapor pressure of the petroleum liquid, as stored, is greater than 642 mm Hg (12.5 psia), the storage vessel shall be equipped with a vapor recovery system or its equivalent

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: LIQUID PETROLEUM AND VOLATILE ORGANIC LIQUID
STORAGE VESSELS

Subheading: Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels

Item Subpart: Post-June 11, 1973, Storage Vessels

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1505

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Post-June 11, 1973, Storage Vessels. Post-June 11, 1973:

A. There are no standards of performance promulgated in this part for storage vessels with a storage capacity of 2,000 gallons (7,571 liters) or less for which construction was commenced on or after June 11, 1973.

B. The owner or operator of any storage vessel with a storage capacity of greater than 2,000 gallons (7,571 liters) but less than or equal to 40,000 gallons (151,412 liters) for which construction was commenced on or after June 11, 1973, shall equip the storage vessel with a permanent submerged fill pipe or comply with the requirements of item C of this regulation.

C. The owner or operator of any storage vessel with a storage capacity of greater than 40,000 gallons (151,412 liters) for which construction was commenced on or after June 11, 1973, shall comply with the following requirements:

(1) If the true vapor pressure of the petroleum liquid, as stored, is equal to or greater than 78 mm Hg (1.5 psia) but not greater than 570 mm Hg (11.1 psia), the storage vessel shall be equipped with a floating roof, a vapor recovery system, or their equivalents.

(2) If the true vapor pressure of the petroleum liquid as stored is greater than 570 mm Hg (11.1 psia), the storage vessel shall be equipped with a vapor recovery system or its equivalent.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: LIQUID PETROLEUM AND VOLATILE ORGANIC LIQUID
STORAGE VESSELS

Subheading: Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels

Item Subpart: Pre-1969 storage vessels

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1505

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Pre-1969 storage vessels. There are no standards of performance promulgated in this rule for storage vessels for which construction was commenced prior to July 7, 1969.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MONITORING AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS

Main Heading: MONITORING, TESTING, AND REPORTING
REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: Continuous Monitoring

Item Subpart: Combined or separated emissions

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7017.1000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 8. Combined or separated emissions. When the effluents from a single affected facility or two or more affected facilities subject to the same emission standards are combined before being released to the atmosphere, the owner or operator may install applicable continuous monitoring systems on each effluent or on the combined effluent. When the affected facilities are not subject to the same emission standards, separate continuous monitoring systems shall be installed on each effluent. When the effluent from one affected facility is released to the atmosphere through more than one point, the owner or operator shall install applicable continuous monitoring systems on each separate effluent unless the installation of fewer systems is approved by the agency.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MONITORING AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS

Main Heading: MONITORING, TESTING, AND REPORTING
REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: Continuous Monitoring

Item Subpart: Exceptions

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7017.1000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 10. Exceptions. Upon written application by an owner or operator, the commissioner may approve alternatives to any monitoring procedures or requirements including, but not limited to, the following:

A. Alternative monitoring requirements when installation of a continuous monitoring system or monitoring device specified by this part would not provide accurate measurements due to liquid water or other interferences caused by substances with the effluent gases.

B. Alternative monitoring requirements when the affected facility is infrequently operated.

C. Alternative monitoring requirements to accomodate continuous monitoring systems that require additional measurements to correct for stack moisture conditions.

D. Alternative locations for installing continuous monitoring systems or monitoring devices when the owner or operator can demonstrate that installation at alternate locations will enable accurate and representative measurements.

E. Alternative methods of converting pollutant concentration measurements to units of the standards.

F. Alternative procedures for performing daily checks of zero and span drift that do nto involve use of span gases or test cells.

G. Alternatives to the A.S.T.M. test methods or sampling procedures specified by any rule.

H. Alternative continuous monitoring systems that do not meet the design or performance requiremetns in Performance Specification 1 but adequately demonstrate a definite and consistent relationship between its measurements and the measurements of opacity by a system complying with the requirements in Performance Specification 1. The commissioner may require that such demonstration be performed for each affected facility.

I. Alternative monitoring requirements when the effluent from a single affected facility or the combined effluent from two or more affected facilities are released to the atmosphere through more than one point.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MONITORING AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS

Main Heading: MONITORING, TESTING, AND REPORTING
REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: Continuous Monitoring

Item Subpart: Location of system

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7017.1000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 7. Location of systems. All continuous monitoring systems or monitoring devices shall be installed such that representative measurements of emissions or process parameters from the affected facility are obtained. Additional procedures for location of continuous monitoring systems contained in the applicable performance specifications shall be used.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MONITORING AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS

Main Heading: MONITORING, TESTING, AND REPORTING
REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: Continuous Monitoring

Item Subpart: Monitoring data

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7017.1000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 9. Monitoring data. Owners or operators of all continuous monitoring systems for measurement of opacity shall reduce all data to six-minute averages except that a one minute averaging period as described in part 7017.2000, subpart 7, item B shall be used in the event an applicable standard of performance for opacity allows an excursion above the standard for a specified number of minutes in a one-hour period. Opacity averages shall be calculated from all equally spaced consecutive 15 second (or shorter) data points in the applicable averaging period. For systems other than opacity, the data shall be reduced to one hour averages, which shall be computed from four or more data points equally spaced over each one hour period.

Data recorded during periods of system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments shall not be included in the data averages computed under this subpart. An arithmetic or integrated average of all data may be used. The data output of all continuous monitoring systems may be recorded in reduced or nonreduced form (e.g. ppm pollutant and percent O₂ or lb of pollutant/million Btu). All excess emissions shall be converted into units of the standard using the conversion procedures specified in the applicable regulation. After conversion into units of the standard, the data may be rounded to the same number of significant digits used in the regulation to specify the applicable standard (e.g. rounded to the nearest one percent opacity).

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MONITORING AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS

Main Heading: MONITORING, TESTING, AND REPORTING
REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: Continuous Monitoring

Item Subpart: Monitoring system specifications

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7017.1000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Monitoring system specifications. Any owner or operator of an emission facility who is required by applicable rule or order of the commissioner to install a continuous monitoring system shall install a system which meets the following performance evaluations:

- A. Continuous monitoring systems for measuring opacity of emissions shall comply with Performance Specification 1.
- B. Continuous monitoring systems for measuring nitrogen oxides emissions shall comply with Performance Specification 2.
- C. Continuous monitoring systems for measuring sulfur dioxide emissions shall comply with Performance Specification 2.
- D. Continuous monitoring systems for measuring the oxygen content or carbon dioxide content of effluent gases shall comply with Performance Standard 3.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MONITORING AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS

Main Heading: MONITORING, TESTING, AND REPORTING
REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: Continuous Monitoring

Item Subpart: Old monitoring systems

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7017.1000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4. Old monitoring systems. Any owner or operator of an emission facility who installed or entered into a binding contract to purchase a specific continuous monitoring system prior to September 11, 1974, may be exempt from meeting the performance evaluations set forth in subpart 2 provided the following requirements are met:

A. Continuous monitoring systems for measuring opacity of emissions shall be capable of measuring emission levels within + or - 20 percent of the correct value with a confidence level of 90 percent. The calibration error test and associated calculation procedures set forth in Performance Specification 1 shall be used for demonstrating compliance with this specification.

B. Continuous monitoring systems for measurement of nitrogen oxides or sulfur dioxide shall be capable of measuring emission levels within + or - 20 percent of the correct value with a confidence level of 95 percent. The calibration error test, the field test for accuracy (relative), and associated operating and calculation procedures set forth in Performance Specification 2 shall be used for demonstrating compliance with this specification. All continuous monitoring systems installed under this item shall be upgraded or replaced with new continuous monitoring systems which comply with the performance evaluations set forth in subpart 2 by September 11, 1979.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MONITORING AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS

Main Heading: MONITORING, TESTING, AND REPORTING
REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: Continuous Monitoring

Item Subpart: Operation requirements

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7017.1000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 6. Operation requirements. Except for system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments, all continuous monitoring systems shall be in continuous operation and shall meet minimum frequency of operation requirements as follows:

A. All continuous monitoring systems for measuring opacity of emissions shall complete a minimum of one cycle for operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive ten-second period.

B. All continuous monitoring systems, except those old systems installed under subpart 4, for measuring oxides of nitrogen, sulfur dioxide, carbon dioxide, or oxygen shall complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period.

All old continuous monitoring systems installed under subpart 4 for measuring oxides of nitrogen, sulfur dioxide, carbon dioxide, or oxygen shall complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive one-hour period.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MONITORING AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS

Main Heading: MONITORING, TESTING, AND REPORTING
REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: Continuous Monitoring

Item Subpart: Performance evaluation

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7017.1000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. The agency or the commissioner may order any owner or operator who has installed a continuous monitoring system to conduct performance evaluations of the system. The performance evaluations shall be conducted under such conditions as the agency or the commissioner may impose.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MONITORING AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS

Main Heading: MONITORING, TESTING, AND REPORTING
REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: Continuous Monitoring

Item Subpart: Requirement

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7017.1000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Requirement. The owner or operator of any emission facility, whether or not continuous monitoring is required by another rule, may be required to establish a continuous emission monitoring system, upon order of the commissioner, when in his judgment other methods of measurement or calculation do not provide adequate information on the level of variation of emissions to assure compliance with applicable regulations.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MONITORING AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS

Main Heading: MONITORING, TESTING, AND REPORTING
REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: Continuous Monitoring

Item Subpart: Zero and span drift

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7017.1000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 5. Zero and span drift. Owners or operators who are required to install continuous monitoring systems shall check the zero and span drift at least once daily in accordance with the method prescribed by the manufacturer of such systems unless the manufacturer recommends adjustments at shorter intervals, in which case such recommendations shall be followed. The zero and span shall, as a minimum, be adjusted whenever the 24-hour zero drift or 24-hour calibration drift limits of the performance specifications in Performance Specification 1, 2, or 3, whichever is applicable, are exceeded. For continuous monitoring systems measuring opacity of emissions, the optical surfaces exposed to the effluent gases shall be cleaned prior to performing the zero or span drift adjustments, the optical surfaces shall be cleaned when the cumulative automatic zero compensation exceeds four percent opacity. Unless otherwise approved by the agency, the following procedures, as applicable, shall be followed:

A. For extractive continuous monitoring systems measuring gases, minimum procedures shall include introducing applicable zero and span gas mixtures into the measurement system as near the probe as is practical. Span and zero gases certified by their manufacturer to be traceable to National Bureau of Standards reference gases shall be used whenever these reference gases are available. The span and zero gas mixtures shall be the same composition as specified in Performance Specification 1, 2, or 3, whichever is applicable. Every six months from date of manufacture, span and zero gases shall be reanalyzed by conducting triplicate analyses with Reference Method 6 for SO₂, Reference Method 7 for NO_x, and Reference Method 3 for O₂ and CO₂, respectively. The gases may be analyzed at less frequent intervals if longer shelf lives are guaranteed by the manufacturer.

B. For nonextractive continuous monitoring systems measuring gases, minimum procedures shall include upscale check(s) using certified calibration gas cell or test cell which is functionally equivalent to a known gas concentration. The zero check may be performed by computing the zero value from upscale measurements or by mechanically producing a zero condition.

C. For continuous monitoring systems measuring opacity of emissions, minimum procedures shall include a method of producing a simulated zero opacity condition and an upscale (span) opacity condition using a certified neutral density filter or other related technique to produce a known obscuration of the light beam. Such procedures shall provide a system check of the analyzer internal optical surfaces and all electronic circuitry including the lamp and photodetector assembly.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MONITORING AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS

Main Heading: MONITORING, TESTING, AND REPORTING
REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: Performance Tests

Item Subpart: Additional requirements

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7017.2000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 9. Additional requirements. The owner or operator shall meet any other requirements imposed by the agency or the commissioner in ordering the running of the performance tests.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MONITORING AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS

Main Heading: MONITORING, TESTING, AND REPORTING
REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: Performance Tests

Item Subpart: Agency tests

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7017.2000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 8. Agency tests. Upon order of the agency or the commissioner, the owner or operator of an emission facility shall allow the agency, or any authorized employee or agent of the agency, to enter upon the premises of the owner or operator for the purposes of conducting performance tests. The owner or operator shall provide performance testing facilities which will enable the agency or its agents or employees to conduct performance tests. Such performance testing facilities shall include:

- A. sampling ports adequate for test methods applicable to such facility;
- B. safe sampling platforms(s);
- C. safe access to sampling platforms(s); and
- D. utilities for sampling and testing equipment.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MONITORING AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS

Main Heading: MONITORING, TESTING, AND REPORTING
REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: Performance Tests

Item Subpart: Alternative test methods

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7017.2000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Alternative test methods. In lieu of the test method described in subpart 2, the commissioner may:

- A. specify or approve minor changes in the Reference Method set forth in subpart 2 or the applicable rule;
- B. approve the use of an equivalent method; or
- C. approve the use of an alternative method the results of which he has determined to be adequate for indicating whether an affected facility is in compliance.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MONITORING AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS

Main Heading: MONITORING, TESTING, AND REPORTING
REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: Performance Tests

Item Subpart: Notification

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7017.2000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 6. Notification. The owner or operator shall notify the commissioner not less than 30 days prior to conducting any performance tests, unless shorter time is accepted by the commissioner.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MONITORING AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS

Main Heading: MONITORING, TESTING, AND REPORTING
REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: Performance Tests

Item Subpart: Opacity

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7017.2000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 7. Opacity. Opacity readings of portions of plumes which contain condensed, uncombined water vapor shall not be used for purposes of determining compliance with opacity standards. The results of continuous monitoring by transmissometer which indicate that the opacity at the time visual observations were made was not in excess of the standard are probative but not conclusive evidence of the actual opacity of an emission, provided that the owner or operator shall meet the burden of proving that the instrument meets (at the time of the alleged violation) Performance Specification 1, has been properly maintained and (at the time of the alleged violation) calibrated, and that the resulting data have not been tampered with in any way.

The opacity standards set forth in a regulation shall apply at all times except during periods of start-up, shut-down, malfunction, and as otherwise provided in the applicable standard.

Paragraph 2.5 of Method 9 (data reduction) is amended to read as follows, and this language shall be used whenever Method 9 is referenced in the rule:

A. 2.5 Data reduction. Except as provided in item B, opacity shall be determined as an average of 24 consecutive observations recorded at 15-second intervals. Divide the observations recorded on the record sheet into sets of 24 consecutive observations. A set is composed of any 24 consecutive observations. Sets need not be consecutive in time and in no case shall sets overlap. For each set of 24 observations, calculate the average by summing the opacity of the 24 observations and dividing this sum by 24. Record the average opacities on a record sheet.

B. In the event that an applicable standard of performance for opacity allows an excursion above the standard for a specified number of minutes in a one-hour period, determine the opacity as an average of four consecutive observations recorded at 15-second intervals. Determine the number of minutes in any one-hour period that the opacity exceeds a given opacity and record this information.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MONITORING AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS

Main Heading: MONITORING, TESTING, AND REPORTING
REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: Performance Tests

Item Subpart: Test method

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7017.2000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Test method. Unless another method is specified in an applicable rule, any owner or operator required to conduct performance tests shall utilize the following methods:

- A. Method 1 for sample and velocity traverses;
- B. Method 2 for stack gas velocity and volumetric flow rate;
- C. Method 3 for gas analysis for carbon dioxide, excess air, and dry molecular weight;
- D. Method 4 for moisture in stack gases;
- E. Method 5 for concentration of particulate matter and associated moisture content;
- F. Method 6 for concentration of sulfur dioxide;
- G. Method 7 for concentration of nitrogen oxides;
- H. Method 8 for concentration of sulfuric acid mist and sulfur dioxide;
- I. Method 9 for opacity;
- J. Method 10 for concentration of carbon monoxide;
- K. Method 11 for concentration of hydrogen sulfide;
- L. Method 101 - Reference Method for Determination of Particulate and Gaseous Mercury Emissions from Sources (Air Streams), Method 102 - Reference Method for Determination of Particulate and Gaseous Mercury Emissions from Stationary Sources (Hydrogen Streams), or Method 105-Reference Method for Determination of Mercury in Wastewater Treatment Sewage Sludges, set forth in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 61, appendix B, whichever is applicable for mercury emissions; and
- M. Method 103-Beryllium Screening Method or Method 104-Reference Method for Determination of Beryllium Emissions from Stationary Sources, set forth in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 61, appendix B, whichever is applicable.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MONITORING AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS

Main Heading: MONITORING, TESTING, AND REPORTING
REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: Performance Tests

Item Subpart: Test runs

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7017.2000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 5. Test runs. Each performance test shall consist of three separate runs using the applicable test method. However, the commissioner reserves the right to require more than three runs under unusual circumstances. Each run shall be conducted for the time and under the conditions specified in the applicable standard. For the purpose of determining compliance with an applicable standard, the arithmetic mean of results of the three runs shall apply. In the event that a sample is accidentally lost or conditions occur in which one of the three runs must be discontinued because of forced shutdown, failure of irreplaceable portion of the sample train, extreme meteorological conditions, or other circumstances beyond the owner's or operator's control, compliance may, upon the commissioner's approval, be determined using the arithmetic mean of the results of the two other runs.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MONITORING AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS

Main Heading: MONITORING, TESTING, AND REPORTING
REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: Performance Tests

Item Subpart: Testing conditions

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7017.2000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4. Testing conditions. Performance tests shall be conducted under such conditions as the commissioner shall specify. The owner or operator shall make available to the commissioner such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of the performance tests. Operations during periods of start-up, shutdown, and malfunction shall not constitute representative conditions of performance tests unless otherwise specified in an applicable regulation.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MONITORING AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS

Main Heading: MONITORING, TESTING, AND REPORTING
REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: Performance Tests

Item Subpart: Testing requirements

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7017.2000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Testing requirements. The agency or the commissioner may order the owner or operator of an emission facility to conduct or have conducted performance tests to determine the characteristics and amount of emissions of air contaminants from any affected facility.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MOBILE AND INDIRECT SOURCES

Main Heading: MOTOR VEHICLES

Subheading: AIR POLLUTION CONTROL SYSTEMS RESTRICTIONS

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7023.0120

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

No person shall remove, alter, or otherwise render inoperative any air pollution control system.

No person shall operate a motor vehicle unless all air pollution control systems are in place and in operating condition.

No person shall rent, lease, offer for sale, or in any manner transfer ownership of a motor vehicle unless all air pollution control systems are in place and in operating condition.

The requirements of this part shall not restrict or prohibit the removal of any air pollution control system for repair or replacement.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MOBILE AND INDIRECT SOURCES

Main Heading: MOTOR VEHICLES

Subheading: DEFINITIONS

Item Subpart: Air pollution control system

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7023.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Air pollution control system. "Air pollution control system" means any device or element of design installed on or in any motor vehicle or motor vehicle engine in order to comply with pollutant emission restrictions established for the motor vehicle or motor vehicle engine by federal statute or regulation.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MOBILE AND INDIRECT SOURCES

Main Heading: MOTOR VEHICLES

Subheading: DEFINITIONS

Item Subpart: Motor vehicle

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7023.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Motor vehicle. "Motor vehicle" means any self-propelled vehicle powered by an internal combustion engine and designed for use on the public highways including, but not limited to, automobiles, trucks, and buses.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MOBILE AND INDIRECT SOURCES

Main Heading: MOTOR VEHICLES

Subheading: DEFINITIONS

Item Subpart: Scope

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7023.0100

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Scope. As used in parts 7023.0100 to 7023.0120, the following words shall have the meanings defined herein:

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MOBILE AND INDIRECT SOURCES

Main Heading: MOTOR VEHICLES

Subheading: EXEMPTION

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7023.0115

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

The provisions of parts 7011.2300 and 7023.0100 to 7023.0120 do not apply to two-cycle internal combustion engines.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MOBILE AND INDIRECT SOURCES

Main Heading: MOTOR VEHICLES

Subheading: STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR MOTOR VEHICLES

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7023.0105

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

No person shall cause or permit the emission of visible air contaminants from a motor vehicle, other than one powered by a diesel cycle engine, for more than ten (10) consecutive seconds.

No person shall cause or permit the emission of visible air contaminants from a motor vehicle powered by a diesel cycle engine:

A. In excess of 20 percent opacity for more than 20 consecutive seconds if the engine was manufactured prior to January 1, 1973; or

B. In excess of 10 percent opacity for more than 20 consecutive seconds if the engine was manufactured after January 1, 1973.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MOBILE AND INDIRECT SOURCES

Main Heading: MOTOR VEHICLES

Subheading: STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR TRANIS, BOATS,
AND CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7023.0110

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

No person shall cause or permit the emission of visible air contaminants from a train, boat, or construction equipment, which is powered by an internal combustion engine, in excess of the limits set forth in part 7023.0105.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: NITRIC ACID PLANTS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1700

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

As used in parts 7011.1700 to 7011.1725 the following words shall have the meanings defined herein:

A. "Nitric acid production unit" means any facility producing weak nitric acid by either the pressure or atmospheric pressure process.

B. "Weak nitric acid" means acid which is 30 to 70 percent in strength.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: NITRIC ACID PLANTS

Subheading: Emission Monitoring

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/21/82

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1715

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

The owner or operator of a nitric acid production unit shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system for the measurement and recording of nitrogen oxides emissions.

The pollutant gas used to prepare calibration gas mixtures and for calibration checks shall be nitrogen dioxide (NO₂).

Reference Method 7 shall be used for conducting monitoring system performance evaluations.

The span shall be set at 500 ppm of nitrogen dioxide.

The owner or operator of a nitric acid plant shall establish a conversion factor for the purpose of converting monitoring data into units of the applicable standard (kg/metric ton, lb/ton). The conversion factor shall be established by measuring emissions with the continuous monitoring system concurrent with measuring emissions with the applicable reference method tests. Using only that portion of the continuous monitoring emission data that represents emission measurements concurrent with the reference method test periods, the conversion factor shall be determined by dividing the reference method test data averages by the monitoring data averages to obtain a ratio expressed in units of the applicable standards to units of the monitoring data, i.e., (kg/metric ton per ppm, lb/ton per ppm). The conversion factor shall be reestablished during any performance test or any continuous monitoring system performance evaluation.

The owner or operator of a nitric acid production unit shall record the daily production rate and hours of operation.

For the purpose of reports under part 7019.2000, subpart 1, item B, periods of excess emissions that shall be reported are defined as any three-hour period during which the average nitrogen oxides emissions (arithmetic average of three contiguous one-hour periods) as measured by a continuous monitoring system exceed the applicable standards under part 7005.1705.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: NITRIC ACID PLANTS

Subheading: Performance Test Methods

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1720

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Unless another method is approved by the commissioner, any person required to submit performance tests for a nitric acid production unit shall utilize the following test methods:

- A. Method 1 for sample and velocity traverses;
- B. Method 2 for velocity and volumetric flow rate;
- C. Method 3 for gas analysis; and
- D. Method 7 for the concentration of NO₂.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: NITRIC ACID PLANTS

Subheading: Performance Test Procedures

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/21/82

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1725

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

For Method 7, the same site shall be selected according to Method 1 and the sampling point shall be the centroid of the stack or duct or at a point no closer to the walls than 1 m (3.28 ft). Each run shall consist of at least four grab samples taken at approximately 15-minute intervals. The arithmetic mean of the samples shall constitute the run value. A velocity traverse shall be performed once per run.

Acid production rate, expressed in metric tons per hour of 100 percent nitric acid, shall be determined during each testing period by suitable methods and shall be confirmed by a material balance over the production system.

For each run, nitrogen oxides, expressed in lb/ton of 100 percent nitric acid (g/metric ton), shall be determined by dividing the emission rate in lb/hr (g/hr) by the acid production rate. The emission rate shall be determined by the equation,

$$\text{lb/hr} = Q_s \times c$$

where:

Q_s = volumetric flow rate of the effluent in dscf/hr (dscm/hr), as determined in accordance with 7011.1720, item B, and

c = NO₂ concentration in lb/dscf (g/dscm), as determined in accordance with 7011.1720, item D.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: NITRIC ACID PLANTS

Subheading: Standards of Performance for Existing Nitric Acid Production
Units

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1705

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Prior to July 1, 1977, no owner or operator of an existing nitric acid production unit shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any nitric acid production unit any gases which contain nitrogen oxides, expressed as NO₂, in excess of 50 pounds per ton of acid produced (25 kg per metric ton), the production being expressed as 100 percent nitric acid.

After July 1, 1977, no owner or operator of an existing nitric acid production unit shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any nitric acid production unit any gases which contain nitrogen oxides, expressed as NO₂ in excess of 40 pounds per ton of acid produced (20 kg per metric ton), the production being expressed as 100 percent nitric acid.

No owner or operator of an existing nitric acid production unit shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any nitric acid production unit any gases which exhibit greater than 10 percent opacity.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: NOTIFICATION AND EMISSION INVENTORY
REQUIREMENTS

Main Heading: NOTIFICATION AND EMISSION INVENTORY
REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: CALCULATION OF ACTUAL EMISSIONS FOR EMISSION
INVENTORY

Item Subpart: Continuous emission monitor (CEM) data

Federal Effective 07/24/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7019.3010

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Continuous emission monitor (CEM) data. If an affected facility has collected emissions data through use of a continuous emission monitor (CEM), the facility shall report that data to the agency in its emission inventory. The requirements in items A to C must be met.

A. The CEM operation must have been in compliance with all of the requirements of parts 7017.1000, 7019.1000, and 7019.2000; any other applicable state or federal laws pertaining to CEM operation; and all applicable air emission permit conditions.

B. The total operating time of the applicable emission unit and the total operating time of the CEM must be included in the report.

C. An explanation of how the emissions were calculated based on the CEM data must be included in the report. For CEM downtime, this calculation must apply EPA emission factors, stack test data as specified in subpart 3, a permit emission limit, or the method of reporting CEM downtime specified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency in rules adopted under section 412 of the federal Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, Public Law Number 101-549, Statutes at Large, volume 104. This method may be used by any facility with a CEM, regardless of whether federal regulations require them to use it.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: NOTIFICATION AND EMISSION INVENTORY
REQUIREMENTS

Main Heading: NOTIFICATION AND EMISSION INVENTORY
REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: CALCULATION OF ACTUAL EMISSIONS FOR EMISSION
INVENTORY

Item Subpart: Facility proposal

Federal Effective Date: 07/24/95

State SIP Citation#: 7019.3010

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 6. Facility proposal. If none of the alternative methods in subparts 2 to 5 would give an accurate representation of the facility's actual emissions, or none of the methods listed is technically or economically feasible, the affected facility may propose an alternative method for calculating the emissions. The proposal shall include:

- A. an explanation of why none of the alternative methods in subparts 2 to 5 give an accurate representation of emissions, or why the methods are not technically or economically feasible;
- B. a detailed description of the proposed method; and
- C. a comparison of the accuracy of the proposed method with the alternatives in subparts 2 to 5.

The proposal shall be submitted to the commissioner by October 1 of the year for which the emissions are being calculated, beginning in 1993. The commissioner shall accept the affected facility's proposal if the commissioner finds that the proposal is equally or more representative of the facility's emissions than alternatives in subparts 2 to 5, excluding the technically or economically infeasible alternatives. If the commissioner rejects the proposal, the commissioner shall do so by February 1 of the year the inventory is due.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: NOTIFICATION AND EMISSION INVENTORY
REQUIREMENTS

Main Heading: NOTIFICATION AND EMISSION INVENTORY
REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: CALCULATION OF ACTUAL EMISSIONS FOR EMISSION
INVENTORY

Item Subpart: Method

Federal Effective 07/24/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7019.3010

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Method.

A. Except as provided in item B, all calculations of actual emissions required under part 7019.3000 shall be based on the operating data supplied in the emission inventory, multiplied by an emission factor. The emission factor used in this calculation shall be an EPA emission factor or, where no EPA emission factor is available, an emission factor generated by the agency. An emission factor generated by the agency shall be calculated using engineering methods consistent with the methods used by the EPA to calculate EPA emission factors. Control equipment efficiency shall be based on the average of the range of EPA efficiency factors or shall be based on the efficiency verified by a performance test conducted according to parts 7017.2001 to 7017.2060, provided the performance test took place in the year for which emissions are being calculated.

B. The alternative method described in subpart 2 shall be used by the affected facility to calculate actual emissions in its emissions inventory instead of the method described in item A if data as described in subpart 2 is available for the facility. The alternative methods described in subparts 3, 4, and 5 may be used by the facility without advance notification to the division manager. The method described in subpart 6 may be used, provided that the proposal is submitted to the division manager by October 1 of the year for which the emissions are being calculated, beginning in 1993. The commissioner shall reject data submitted using the methods described in subparts 2 to 5 if the conditions set forth for the method are not fully met.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: NOTIFICATION AND EMISSION INVENTORY
REQUIREMENTS

Main Heading: NOTIFICATION AND EMISSION INVENTORY
REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: CALCULATION OF ACTUAL EMISSIONS FOR EMISSION
INVENTORY

Item Subpart: SO2 material balance

Federal Effective 07/24/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7019.3010

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 5. SO2 material balance. A person may determine sulfur dioxide emissions by measuring the sulfur content of the fuel and assuming that all of the sulfur in the fuel is oxidized to sulfur dioxide. The sulfur content of each batch of fuel received must be measured by an independent laboratory using American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) methods. The sulfur dioxide emissions shall be determined by using the following equation:

$$\text{SO}_2 = \%S/100 \times F/2000 \times 2.$$

where:

SO2 = Sulfur dioxide emissions from a batch of fuel.

%S = Weight percent sulfur in the fuel being burned.

F = Amount of fuel burned by weight in pounds.

2000 = Pounds per ton.

2 or 64/32 = Pounds of sulfur dioxide per pound of sulfur in one pound-mole.

The total sulfur dioxide emissions for the year shall be the sum total of the individual batch totals.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: NOTIFICATION AND EMISSION INVENTORY
REQUIREMENTS

Main Heading: NOTIFICATION AND EMISSION INVENTORY
REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: CALCULATION OF ACTUAL EMISSIONS FOR EMISSION
INVENTORY

Item Subpart: Stack test data

Federal Effective 07/24/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7019.3010

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Stack test data. Emission factors from stack tests may be used for the calculation of emissions, provided that the following conditions are met:

- A. all the requirements of parts 7017.2001 to 7017.2060, all other applicable state and federal laws, and all applicable air emission permit conditions relating to stack testing have been complied with; and
- B. the test was performed during the calendar year for which the emissions are being calculated.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: NOTIFICATION AND EMISSION INVENTORY
REQUIREMENTS

Main Heading: NOTIFICATION AND EMISSION INVENTORY
REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: CALCULATION OF ACTUAL EMISSIONS FOR EMISSION
INVENTORY

Item Subpart: Volatile organic compound (VOC) material balance

Federal Effective 07/24/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7019.3010

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4. Volatile organic compound (VOC) material balance. A material balance method may be used to calculate VOC emissions. A person using material balance to calculate VOC emissions shall determine the total VOC emissions (E) as follows:

$$E = (a - b - c) * (1 - d)$$

where:

a = the amount of VOC entering the process. A signed statement from the supplier or the material safety data sheet must be submitted stating the maximum amount of VOC in any material that was used in the process.

b = the amount of VOC incorporated permanently into the product. This includes VOC's chemically transformed in production. It does not include latent VOC remaining in the product that will at some time be released to the atmosphere. An explanation of this calculation must also be submitted.

c = the amount of VOC, if any, leaving the process as waste, or otherwise not incorporated into the product and not emitted to the air.

d = the overall efficiency, or the product of capture efficiency and control efficiency, of any device used to capture and/or control VOC emissions, expressed as a decimal fraction of 1.00. This overall efficiency shall be based on the average of the range of EPA efficiency factors, or shall be based on the overall efficiency verified by a performance test conducted according to parts 7017.2001 to 7017.2060, provided that the performance test took place in the year for which emissions are being calculated.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: NOTIFICATION AND EMISSION INVENTORY
REQUIREMENTS

Main Heading: NOTIFICATION AND EMISSION INVENTORY
REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: EMISSION INVENTORY

Item Subpart: Owner or operator error in reporting data

Federal Effective 07/24/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7019.3000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Owner or operator error in reporting data. If an owner or operator discovers an error in the data after having submitted it to the agency, the owner or operator shall submit corrected data, with a written explanation of the mistake and why it occurred. If the commissioner agrees that the correction is appropriate, the commissioner shall correct the data in the inventory. However, for purposes of assessing the emission fee under part 7002.0025, the commissioner shall not recognize any correction submitted by an owner or operator which would result in a reduction of tons emitted if the correction is submitted after November 30 of the year the inventory is due.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: NOTIFICATION AND EMISSION INVENTORY
REQUIREMENTS

Main Heading: NOTIFICATION AND EMISSION INVENTORY
REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: EMISSION INVENTORY

Item Subpart: Owners or operators

Federal Effective 07/24/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7019.3000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Owners or operators. All owners or operators of affected facilities, as defined in part 7002.0015, subpart 2, and all owners and operators of stationary sources with potential emissions of more than 25 tons per year of a regulated pollutant, as defined in part 7002.0015, subpart 4, shall submit an annual emission inventory report to the agency, in a format specified by the commissioner, relating to carbon monoxide and all regulated pollutants as defined in part 7002.0015, subpart 4. The report shall be submitted on or before April 1 of the year following the year being reported. A person who signs the report shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision by qualified personnel. The information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I understand that the data provided in this document will be used by the MPCA to calculate a fee, which the facility will be required to pay under Minnesota Rules, part 7002.0025, based on the tons of pollution emitted by the facility."

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: NOTIFICATION AND EMISSION INVENTORY
REQUIREMENTS

Main Heading: NOTIFICATION AND EMISSION INVENTORY
REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: REPORTS

Item Subpart: Breakdowns

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7019.2000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Breakdowns. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any start-up, shutdown, breakdown, or malfunction in operation of the facility of any air pollution control equipment. The owner or operator shall maintain records of any periods of time in which continuous monitoring system or monitoring device is inoperative. These records shall be retained for at least two years following the date of such shutdown, breakdown, malfunction, or inoperation. These records shall be submitted to the agency at such times as the commissioner may require.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: NOTIFICATION AND EMISSION INVENTORY
REQUIREMENTS

Main Heading: NOTIFICATION AND EMISSION INVENTORY
REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: REPORTS

Item Subpart: Excess emissions

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7019.2000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Excess missions. Any owner or operator of an affected facility who is required to install a continuous monitoring system shall submit a written report of excess emissions for every calendar quarter.

The report shall be submitted to the commissioner of the division of air quality of the agency.

The report shall be submitted in accordance with the following requirements:

A. The report shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar quarter; and

B. The report shall contain the following information:

(1) conversion factor(s) used, and the date and time of commencement and completion of each time period of excess emissions;

(2) specific identification of each period of excess emissions that occurred during start-ups, shutdowns, and malfunctions of the affected facility, the nature and cause of any malfunction (if known), and the corrective action taken for preventative measures adopted;

(3) the date and time identifying each period during which the continuous monitoring system was inoperative except for zero and span checks and the nature of the system repairs or adjustments; and

(4) when no excess emissions have occurred or the continuous monitoring system(s) have not been inoperative, repaired, or adjusted, such information shall be stated in the report.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: NOTIFICATION AND EMISSION INVENTORY
REQUIREMENTS

Main Heading: NOTIFICATION AND EMISSION INVENTORY
REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: REPORTS

Item Subpart: Other data

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7019.2000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Other data. The owner or operator of any affected facility shall maintain a file of all measurements, including continuous monitoring system, monitoring device, and performance testing measurements, all continuous monitoring system performance evaluations; all continuous monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; adjustments and maintenance performed on these systems or devices; and all other information required by any regulation and shall keep that file in a permanent form suitable for inspection. The file shall be retained for at least two years following the date of such measurements, maintenance, reports, and records.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: NOTIFICATION AND EMISSION INVENTORY
REQUIREMENTS

Main Heading: NOTIFICATION AND EMISSION INVENTORY
REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: SHUTDOWNS AND BREAKDOWNS

Item Subpart: Breakdown

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7019.1000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Breakdown. The owner or operator of an emission facility shall notify the commissioner immediately of a breakdown of more than one hour duration of any control equipment and, if the breakdown causes an increase in the emission of air contaminants, of a breakdown of any process equipment. At the time of notification or as soon thereafter as possible, the owner or operator shall also notify the commissioner of the cause of the breakdown and the estimated duration. The owner or operator shall notify the commissioner when the breakdown is over.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: NOTIFICATION AND EMISSION INVENTORY
REQUIREMENTS

Main Heading: NOTIFICATION AND EMISSION INVENTORY
REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: SHUTDOWNS AND BREAKDOWNS

Item Subpart: Monitoring equipment

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7019.1000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4. Monitoring equipment. The owner or operator of a continuous monitoring system or monitoring device shall notify the commissioner of any breakdown or malfunction of such system or device.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: NOTIFICATION AND EMISSION INVENTORY
REQUIREMENTS

Main Heading: NOTIFICATION AND EMISSION INVENTORY
REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: SHUTDOWNS AND BREAKDOWNS

Item Subpart: Operation changes

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7019.1000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp.3. Operation changes. In any shutdown or breakdown covered by subpart 1 or 2, the owner or operator shall immediately take all practical steps to modify operations to reduce the emission of air contaminants. The commissioner may require feasible and practical modifications in the operation to reduce emissions of air contaminants. No affected facility which has an unreasonable breakdown frequency of control equipment shall be permitted to operate. Nothing in this part shall permit the operation of an affected facility which may cause an immediate public health hazard.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: NOTIFICATION AND EMISSION INVENTORY
REQUIREMENTS

Main Heading: NOTIFICATION AND EMISSION INVENTORY
REQUIREMENTS

Subheading: SHUTDOWNS AND BREAKDOWNS

Item Subpart: Shutdown

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7019.1000

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Shutdown. The owner or operator of an emission facility shall notify the commissioner at least 24 hours in advance of shutdown of any control equipment and, if the shutdown would cause an increase in the emission of air contaminants, of a shutdown of any process equipment. At the time of notification, the owner or operator shall also notify the commissioner of the cause of the shutdown and the estimated duration. The owner or operator shall notify the commissioner when the shutdown is over.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MINNESOTA STATUTES

Main Heading: OPEN BURNING STATUTES

Subheading: CITATION WILDFIRE ACT

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/24/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: MS 88.02

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Sections 88.02 to 88.22 may be cited as the wildfire act.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MINNESOTA STATUTES

Main Heading: OPEN BURNING STATUTES

Subheading: CODIFICATION

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/24/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: MS 88.03

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

88.03 Codification.

Sections 88.03 to 88.22 shall be deemed and construed as a codification, revision, and expansion of, and as supplementary to, and taking the place of, the laws which existed at the time of the passage of Laws 1925, chapter 407, relating to forestry and to wildfires, including Laws 1911, chapter 125, and acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto; Laws 1913, chapter 159; Laws 1915, chapter 325; Extra Session Laws 1919, chapters 32 and 33, but without abridging or destroying any rights, obligations, liabilities, or penalties from, or under, any of such laws prior to the taking effect of Laws 1925, chapter 407. Sections 88.03 to 88.22 shall apply to all the wildfire areas of this state. In any civil or criminal prosecution action commenced under sections 88.03 to 88.22, or proceeding thereunder, it shall not be necessary to prove that any county is included in a wildfire area, but the contrary may be proven by any party to such action or proceeding.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MINNESOTA STATUTES

Main Heading: OPEN BURNING STATUTES

Subheading: DEFINITIONS

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/24/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: MS 88.01

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

88.01 Definitions.

Subdivision 1. Terms. For the purposes of chapter 88, the terms defined in this section have the meanings given them.

Subd. 2. Division. "Division" or "the division" means the division of forestry in the department of natural resources.

Subd. 3. Commissioner. "Commissioner" means commissioner of natural resources.

Subd. 4. Person. "Person" includes any natural person acting either personally or in any representative capacity, a corporation, a firm, a copartnership, or an association of any nature or kind.

Subd. 6. Wildfire areas. Every county now or hereafter having within its boundaries any tract or area of 1,000, or more, contiguous acres of trees, brush, grasslands, or other vegetative material where the potential for wildfire exists, is hereby declared to be a wildfire area.

Subd. 14. County board and town board. "County board" means the board of county commissioners; and "town board" means the board of town supervisors.

Subd. 20. Owner. "Owner" includes the person owning the fee title to any tract of land, but does not include an owner of timber thereon or of minerals or any other thing therein when such ownership is separate from the ownership of the surface.

Subd. 23. Open fire; open burning. "Open fire" or "open burning" means a fire burning in matter, whether concentrated or dispersed, which is not contained within a fully enclosed firebox, structure or vehicle and from which the products of combustion are emitted directly to the open atmosphere without passing through a stack, duct or chimney.

Subd. 24. Wildfire. "Wildfire" means a fire requiring suppression action, burning any forest, brush, grassland, cropland, or any other vegetative material.

Subd. 25. Campfire. "Campfire" means a fire set for cooking, warming, or ceremonial purposes, which is not more than three feet in diameter by three feet high, and has had the ground five feet from the base of the fire cleared of all combustible material.

Subd. 26. Snow-covered. "Snow-covered" means that the ground has a continuous, unbroken cover of snow, to a depth of three inches or more, surrounding the immediate area of the fire sufficient to keep the fire from spreading.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MINNESOTA STATUTES

Main Heading: OPEN BURNING STATUTES

Subheading: FARM DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/24/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: MS 17.135

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

17.135 Farm disposal of solid waste.

(a) A permit is not required from a state agency, except under sections 88.16, 88.17, and 88.22 for a person who owns or operates land used for farming that buries, or burns and buries, solid waste generated from the person's household or as part of the person's farming operation if the burying is done in a nuisance free, pollution free, and aesthetic manner on the land used for farming. This exception does not apply if regularly scheduled pickup of solid waste is reasonably available at the person's farm, as determined by resolution of the county board of the county where the person's farm is located.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MINNESOTA STATUTES

Main Heading: OPEN BURNING STATUTES

Subheading: OPEN BURNING PROHIBITIONS

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/24/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: MS 88.171

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

88.171 Open burning prohibitions.

Subdivision 1. Continual. Open burning prohibitions specified in this section are in effect at all times of the year.

Subd. 2. Prohibited materials. No person shall conduct, cause, or permit open burning of oils, rubber, plastics, chemically treated materials, or other materials which produce excessive or noxious smoke including, but not limited to, tires, railroad ties, chemically treated lumber, composite shingles, tar paper, insulation, composition board, sheetrock, wiring, paint, or paint filters.

Subd. 5. Demolition debris. No person shall conduct, cause, or permit open burning of burnable building material generated from demolition of commercial or institutional structures. A farm building is not a commercial structure.

Subd. 6. Salvage operations. No person shall conduct, cause, or permit salvage operations by open burning.

Subd. 7. Motor vehicles. No person shall conduct, cause, or permit the processing of motor vehicles by open burning.

Subd. 8. Garbage. (a) No person shall conduct, cause, or permit open burning of discarded material resulting from the handling, processing, storage, preparation, serving, or consumption of food, unless specifically allowed under section 17.135.

(b) A county may allow a resident to conduct open burning of material described in paragraph (a) that is generated from the resident's household if the county board by resolution determines that regularly scheduled pickup of the material is not reasonably available to the resident.

Subd. 9. Burning ban. No person shall conduct, cause, or permit open burning during a burning ban put into effect by a local authority, county, or a state department or agency.

Subd. 10. Smoldering fires. Fires must not be allowed to smolder with no flame present, except when conducted for the purpose of managing forests, prairies, or wildlife habitats.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MINNESOTA STATUTES

Main Heading: OPEN BURNING STATUTES

Subheading: PERMISSION TO START FIRES; PROSECUTION FOR
UNLAWFULLY STARTING FIRES

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/24/95

Date:

State SIP Citation#: MS 88.17

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

88.17 Permission to start fires; prosecution for unlawfully starting fires.

Subdivision 1. Permit required. A permit to start a fire to burn vegetative materials and other materials allowed by Minnesota Statutes or official state rules and regulations may be given by the commissioner or the commissioner's agent. This permission shall be in the form of a written permit signed by a forest officer, fire warden, authorized Minnesota pollution control agent, or other person authorized by the forest officer, or town fire warden, and shall set the time and conditions by which the fire may be started and burned. The permit shall also specifically list the materials that may be burned. The permittee must have the permit on their person and shall produce the permit for inspection when requested to do so by a forest officer, town fire warden, conservation officer, or other peace officer. The permittee shall remain with the fire at all times and before leaving the site shall completely extinguish the fire. A person shall not start or cause a fire to be started on any land that is not owned or under their legal control without the written permission of the owner, lessee, or an agent of the owner or lessee of the land. Violating or exceeding the permit conditions shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be cause for the permit to be revoked.

Subd. 2. Repealed, 1993 c 328 s 32

Subd. 3. Special permits. The following special permits are required at all times, including when the ground is snow-covered:

(a) Fire training. A permit to start a fire for the instruction and training of firefighters, including liquid fuels training, may be given by the commissioner or agent of the commissioner. Except for owners or operators conducting fire training in specialized industrial settings pursuant to applicable federal, state, or local standards, owners or operators conducting open burning for the purpose of instruction and training of firefighters with regard to structures must follow the techniques described in a document entitled: Structural Burn Training Procedures for the Minnesota Technical College System.

(b) Permanent tree and brush open burning sites. A permit for the operation of a permanent tree and brush burning site may be given by the commissioner or agent of the commissioner. Applicants for a permanent open burning site permit shall submit a complete application on a form provided by the commissioner. Existing permanent tree and brush open burning sites must submit for a permit within 90 days of the passage of this statute for a burning permit. New site applications must be submitted at least 90 days before the date of the proposed operation of the permanent open burning site. The application must be submitted to the commissioner and must contain:

- (1) the name, address, and telephone number of all owners of the site proposed for use as the permanent open burning site;
- (2) if the operator for the proposed permanent open burning site is different from the owner, the name, address, and telephone number of the operator;
- (3) a general description of the materials to be burned, including the source and estimated quantity; and
- (4) a topographic or similarly detailed map of the site and surrounding area within a one mile circumference showing all structures that might be affected by the operation of the site.

Only trees, tree trimmings, or brush that cannot be disposed of by an alternative method such as chipping, composting, or other method shall be permitted to be burned at a permanent open burning site. A permanent tree and brush open burning site must be located so as not to create a nuisance or endanger water quality.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MINNESOTA STATUTES

Main Heading: OPEN BURNING STATUTES

Subheading: STARTING FIRES; BURNERS; FAILURE TO REPORT A
FIRE

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/24/95
Date:

State SIP Citation#: MS 88.16

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

88.16 Starting fires; burners; failure to report a fire.

Subdivision 1. Except as provided in subdivision 2, and section 88.17, it shall be unlawful to start or have any open fire without the written permission of the commissioner, a forest officer, or an authorized fire warden.

Subd. 2. No permit is required for the following fires:

(a) A fire started when the ground is snow-covered.

(b) A campfire.

(c) A fire contained in a charcoal grill, camp stove, or other device designed for the purpose of cooking or heating.

(d) A fire to burn dried vegetative materials and other materials allowed by Minnesota statutes or official state rules and regulations in a burner of a design which has been approved by the commissioner and with which there is no combustible material within five feet of the base of the burner and is in use only between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m. of the following day, when the ground is not snow-covered.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MINNESOTA STATUTES

Main Heading: OXYGENATED GASOLINE STATUTES

Subheading: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS DEFINITIONS

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 11/03/94

Date:

State SIP Citation#: MS 41A.09

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

41A.09 Ethanol development.

Subd. 2. Definitions. For purposes of this section the terms defined in this subdivision have the meanings given them.

(a) "Ethanol" means agriculturally derived fermentation ethyl alcohol derived from potatoes, cereal, grains, cheese whey, sugar beets, forest products, or other renewable resources, that:

(1) meets all of the specifications in ASTM specification D 4806-88; and

(2) is denatured with unleaded gasoline or rubber hydrocarbon solvent as defined in Code of Federal Regulations, title 27, parts 211 and 212, as adopted by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms of the United States Treasury Department.

(b) "Wet alcohol" means agriculturally derived fermentation ethyl alcohol having a purity of at least 50 percent but less than 99 percent.

Subd. 5a. Coordination with departments of revenue and public service. The agriculturally derived ethanol definition and specifications in this section are intended to match the definition and specifications in sections 239.761 and 296.01.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MINNESOTA STATUTES

Main Heading: OXYGENATED GASOLINE STATUTES

Subheading: ENTRY UPON PREMISES AND ACCESS TO RECORDS

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 11/03/94
Date:

State SIP Citation#: MS 239.753

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

239.753 Entry upon premises and access to records.

The director, or a delegated employee of the department, may enter the premises of a person who processes, holds, stores, imports, transfers, offers for sale or use, or sells petroleum products in Minnesota to:

(1) inspect the product in storage tanks and take samples from the storage tanks and dispensing equipment connected to the storage tanks;

(2) inspect petroleum product dispensers and related signs and equipment, advertising signs, price displays, oxygenate labels, and octane labels; and

(3) audit and make copies of petroleum product shipping, receiving, and invoice documents and records to determine compliance with sections 239.75 to 239.792.

The director shall limit inspection to information and data relating to product quantity, quality, oxygen content, and octane. The director shall maintain the confidentiality of certain records as required by section 239.791.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MINNESOTA STATUTES

Main Heading: OXYGENATED GASOLINE STATUTES

Subheading: GASOLINE OCTANE

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 11/03/94

Date:

State SIP Citation#: MS 239.792

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

239.792 Gasoline octane.

Subdivision 1. Gasoline octane; disclosure. A manufacturer, hauler, blender, agent, jobber, consignment agent, importer, or distributor who sells, delivers, or distributes gasoline or gasoline-oxygenate blends, shall provide, at the time of delivery, a bill of lading or shipping manifest to the person who receives the gasoline. The bill or manifest must state the minimum octane of the gasoline delivered. The stated octane number must be the average of the "motor method" octane number and the "research method" octane number as determined by the test methods in ASTM specification D 439-89 or D 4814-90a, or by a test method adopted by department rule.

Subd. 2. Gasoline octane; dispenser labeling. A person responsible for the product shall clearly, conspicuously, and permanently label each gasoline dispenser that is used to sell gasoline or gasoline-oxygenate blends at retail or to dispense gasoline or gasoline-oxygenate blends into the fuel supply tanks of motor vehicles, with the minimum octane of the gasoline dispensed. The label must meet the following requirements:

(a) The octane number displayed on the label must represent the average of the "motor method" octane number and the "research method" octane number as determined by the test methods in ASTM specification D 439-89 or D 4814-90a, or by a test method adopted by department rule.

(b) The label must be at least 2-1/2 inches high and three inches wide, with a yellow background, black border, and black figures and letters.

(c) The number representing the octane of the gasoline must be at least one inch high.

(d) The label must include the words "minimum octane" and the term "(R+M)/2" or "(RON+MON)/2."

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MINNESOTA STATUTES

Main Heading: OXYGENATED GASOLINE STATUTES

Subheading: GASOLINE, EXCISE TAX

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 11/03/94

Date:

State SIP Citation#: MS 296.02

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

296.02 Gasoline, excise tax.

Subdivision 1. Tax imposed for motor vehicle use. There is imposed an excise tax on gasoline used in producing and generating power for propelling motor vehicles used on the public highways of this state. For purposes of this section, gasoline is defined in section 296.01, subdivisions 3, 3a, 3c, and 3d. This tax is payable at the times, in the manner, and by persons specified in this chapter. The tax is payable at the rate specified in subdivision 1b, subject to the exceptions and reductions specified in this section.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the tax imposed on special fuel sold by a qualified service station may not exceed, or the tax on gasoline delivered to a qualified service station must be reduced to, a rate not more than three cents per gallon above the state tax rate imposed on such products sold by a service station in a contiguous state located within the distance indicated in clause (b).

(b) A "qualifying service station" means a service station located within 7.5 miles, measured by the shortest route by public road, from a service station selling like product in the contiguous state.

(c) A qualified service station shall be allowed a credit by the supplier or distributor, or both, for the amount of reduction computed in accordance with clause (a).

A qualified service station, before receiving the credit, shall be registered with the commissioner of revenue.

Subd. 2. Gasoline tax imposed for aviation use. Subject to the provisions of section 296.18, subdivision 4, there is imposed an excise tax, at the rate of five cents per gallon on all aviation gasoline received, sold, stored, or withdrawn from storage in this state. Aviation gasoline is defined in section 296.01, subdivision 15. This tax is payable at the times, in the manner, and by persons specified in sections 296.01 to 296.27.

Subd. 7. Tax reduction for agricultural alcohol gasoline. A distributor shall be allowed a credit on each gallon of denatured ethanol commercially blended with gasoline or blended in a tank truck with gasoline on which the tax imposed by subdivision 1 is due and payable. Denatured ethanol is defined in section 296.01, subdivision 3b. After June 30, 1987, the amount of the credit for every gallon of denatured ethanol blended with gasoline to produce agricultural alcohol gasoline is 20 cents.

The credit allowed a distributor must not exceed the total tax liability under subdivision 1. The tax credit received by a distributor on denatured ethanol blended with motor fuels shall be passed on to the retailer.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MINNESOTA STATUTES

Main Heading: OXYGENATED GASOLINE STATUTES

Subheading: INSPECTION OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 11/03/94

Date:

State SIP Citation#: MS 239.75

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

239.75 Inspection of petroleum products.

Subdivision 1. Inspection to be made. The director shall:

(1) take samples, free of charge, of petroleum products wherever processed, blended, held, stored, imported, transferred, offered for sale or use, or sold in Minnesota, limiting each sample to:

(i) two-tenths of one gallon, except when an octane test is planned; or

(ii) seven-tenths of one gallon for an octane test;

(2) inspect and test petroleum product samples according to the methods of ASTM or other valid test methods adopted by rule, to determine whether the products comply with the specifications in section 239.761;

(3) inspect petroleum product storage tanks to ensure that the products are free from water and impurities;

(4) inspect and test samples submitted to the department by a licensed distributor, making the test results available to the distributor;

(5) inspect the labeling, price posting, and price advertising of petroleum product dispensers and advertising signs at businesses or locations where petroleum products are sold, offered for sale or use, or dispensed into motor vehicles;

(6) maintain records of all inspections and tests according to the records retention policies of the department of administration;

(7) delegate to division personnel, at the director's discretion, any or all of the responsibilities, duties, and powers in sections 239.75 to 239.80;

(8) publish octane test data and information to assist persons who produce and sell gasoline and gasoline-oxygenate blends;

(9) register gasoline-oxygenate blenders according to the requirements of the EPA;

(10) audit the records of any person responsible for the product to determine compliance with sections 239.75 to 239.792;

(11) after consulting with the commissioner of the pollution control agency, grant a temporary exemption from the oxygenated gasoline requirements in section 239.791 if the supply of oxygenate is insufficient to produce gasoline-oxygenate blends during an EPA-designated carbon monoxide control period; and

(12) adopt, as an enforcement policy for the division, reasonable margins of uncertainty for the tests used to determine compliance with the specifications in section 239.761, the oxygen percentages in section 239.791, and the octane requirements in section 239.792 and apply the margins of uncertainty to only tests performed by the division, not by adding the margins to uncertainties in tests performed by any person responsible for the product.

Subd. 2. Petroleum samples; when not meeting specifications. When a sample does not comply with the specifications in section 239.761, the director shall reject the noncomplying product from which the sample was taken and employ any or all of the following actions to prohibit sale of the noncomplying product:

(1) issue a stop sale order to a person responsible for the product;

(2) reject and mark as rejected the pumps, meters, or other dispensers from which the noncomplying product was obtained;

(3) seal and mark as sealed the storage tanks from which the noncomplying product was obtained;

(4) issue a citation;

(5) request that a city or county attorney draft a misdemeanor complaint;

(6) when a product fails to comply with the specifications and when use of the product does not endanger the public health or safety or adversely affect the emissions characteristics of the equipment in which it is used, advise the person responsible for the product that the product must be blended with another product to bring it into compliance.

Subd. 5. Product quality, responsibility. After a gasoline product is purchased, transferred, or otherwise removed from a refinery or terminal, the person responsible for the product shall:

(1) keep the product free from contamination with water and impurities;

(2) not blend the product with dissimilar petroleum products, for example, gasoline must not be blended with diesel fuel;

(3) not blend the product with any contaminant, dye, chemical, or additive, except:

(i) agriculturally derived, denatured ethanol that complies with the specifications in this chapter;

(ii) an antiknock additive, or an additive designed to replace tetra-ethyl lead, that is registered by the EPA; or

(iii) a dye to distinguish heating fuel from low sulfur diesel fuel; and

(4) maintain a record of the name or chemical composition of the additive, with the product shipping manifest or bill of lading for one year after the date of the manifest or bill.

Subd. 6. Rejected products, responsibility. When a product is rejected, the person responsible for the product shall blend or remove the product according to the director's instructions. If the rejected product is blended with another product to bring it into compliance, the person responsible for the product shall provide testing and documentation, in a manner approved by the director, to prove to the director that the blended product will comply with the specifications in section 239.761. If the rejected product is removed, the person responsible for the product shall provide documentation to prove to the director that the rejected product has been removed and replaced with a product that complies with the specifications in section 239.761.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MINNESOTA STATUTES

Main Heading: OXYGENATED GASOLINE STATUTES

Subheading: OXYGENATED GASOLINE

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 11/03/94

Date:

State SIP Citation#: MS 239.791

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

239.791 Oxygenated gasoline.

Subdivision 1. Minimum oxygen content required. A person responsible for the product shall comply with the following requirements:

(a) After October 1, 1992, gasoline sold or offered for sale in a carbon monoxide control area, and during a carbon monoxide control period, must contain at least two percent oxygen by weight.

[Paragraphs b and c, requiring year round and Statewide oxygenated fuel use, were not approved into the SIP.]

Subd. 2. Average oxygen content required. After October 31, 1992, the total amount of gasoline distributed, transported, delivered, sold, or offered for sale by a registered oxygenate blender, during each annual carbon monoxide control period, in each carbon monoxide control area, must contain an average of 2.7 percent oxygen by weight.

Subd. 3. Blending restriction. When gasoline contains an oxygenate, a person responsible for the product shall not blend the product with ethanol or with any other oxygenate after it is transferred or otherwise removed from a refinery or terminal.

Subd. 4. Blender registration. A person shall register with the director, as prescribed by the director, at least 30 days before the beginning of a control period, if the person:

(1) is either a licensed distributor or owns products stored at a refinery or terminal;

(2) blends gasoline with an oxygenate; and

(3) distributes, transports, delivers, sells, or offers to sell the gasoline-oxygenate blend in a carbon monoxide control area, during a carbon monoxide control period.

Subd. 5. Oxygenate blending records. A registered oxygenate blender shall maintain records of gasoline-oxygenate blends for one year after the end of each carbon monoxide control period. The records must be audited according to subdivision 6. The records must include:

(1) a record of the gallons of gasoline, gallons of oxygenate, and calculated weight percent of oxygen in each gasoline-oxygenate blend produced, distributed, transported, delivered, sold, or offered for sale in a carbon monoxide control area; and

(2) a cumulative record of the gallons of gasoline, gallons of oxygenate, and calculated weight percent of oxygen in all gasoline-oxygenate blends produced, distributed, transported, delivered, sold, or offered for sale in a carbon monoxide control area, and during a carbon monoxide control period.

Subd. 6. Oxygenate records; self-audits. A registered oxygenate blender shall audit records to demonstrate compliance with this section and with EPA oxygenated fuel requirements. The audit report, including the cumulative record of gasoline oxygenate blends, must be submitted to the director, as prescribed by the director, within 120 days after the end of each carbon monoxide control period.

Subd. 7. Oxygenate records; state audits. The director shall audit the records of registered oxygenate blenders to ensure that each blender has met all requirements in this chapter. Specific information or data relating to sales figures or to processes or methods of production unique to the blender or that would tend to adversely affect the competitive position of the blender must be only for the confidential use of the director, unless otherwise specifically authorized by the registered blender.

Subd. 8. Disclosure. A person responsible for the product who delivers, distributes, sells, or offers to sell gasoline in a carbon monoxide control area, during a carbon monoxide control period, shall provide, at the time of delivery, a bill of lading or shipping manifest to the person who receives the gasoline. For oxygenated gasoline, the bill of lading or shipping manifest must include the identity and the volume percentage or gallons of oxygenate included in the gasoline, and it must state: "This fuel contains an oxygenate. Do not blend this fuel with ethanol or with any other oxygenate." For nonoxygenated gasoline, the bill or manifest must state: "This fuel must not be sold at retail or used in a carbon monoxide control area." This subdivision does not apply to sales or transfers of gasoline when the gasoline is dispensed into the supply tanks of motor vehicles.

Subd. 9. Dispenser labeling. During a carbon monoxide control period, and in a carbon monoxide control area, a person responsible for the product must clearly label each gasoline dispenser controlled by the person. The label must state:

(1) "The gasoline dispensed from this pump is oxygenated and will reduce carbon monoxide pollution from motor vehicles."; or

(2) "From October 1 through January 31, the gasoline dispensed from this pump is oxygenated and will reduce carbon monoxide pollution from motor vehicles."

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MINNESOTA STATUTES

Main Heading: OXYGENATED GASOLINE STATUTES

Subheading: PETROLEUM DISPENSERS, PRICES, LABELS, AND SIGNS

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 11/03/94

Date:

State SIP Citation#: MS 239.751

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

239.751 Petroleum dispensers, prices, labels, and signs.

Subdivision 1. Dispenser requirements, automatic price computation. A retail petroleum dispenser that automatically computes the total price of each sale must have a unit price indicator on the face of the computer mechanism that clearly displays the price per gallon or price per liter, including all taxes. The unit price indicator must not be covered or obscured in any manner.

Subd. 2. Dispenser requirements, manual price computation. A retail petroleum dispenser that does not automatically compute the total price of each sale must have a sign stating the price per gallon or price per liter, including all taxes. The sign must be white with black letters and figures. The letters and figures must be at least one inch high. The sign must be clearly and conspicuously posted on all dispenser faces, as close as possible to the total quantity indicator. Examples of acceptable unit price signs include: "\$1.20/gallon," or "\$0.32/liter."

Subd. 3. Price advertising signs; gasoline, diesel fuel. A sign or device designed to advertise the price of gasoline or diesel fuel, that is posted within view of any public highway, road, or street, or on or near premises where gasoline is sold at retail, must meet the following requirements:

(a) The price per gallon, or price per liter, including all taxes and fees to be collected in connection with the sale, must be clearly stated in figures of uniform size and prominence.

(b) If the advertised price per gallon, or price per liter, is subject to any conditions or restrictions, the conditions or restrictions must be clearly posted on the sign. For example, if a customer must pay cash to obtain the advertised price, the sign must clearly state "cash," "cash price," or "cash discount price."

Subd. 4. Use of term "premium". The term "premium" may be used only to advertise, or to identify a dispenser used to dispense, gasoline with an octane rating of 91 or greater.

Subd. 5. Multiple price structure, signs. A person shall post signs on the dispensers, on the dispenser island, or on the canopy over the dispensers, that clearly state the conditions for obtaining the price offered on the dispensers, if the person:

(1) sells or offers to sell gasoline or diesel fuel at retail;

(2) has more than one dispenser for a specific grade of product; and

(3) sets different dispensers to compute a total sale at different prices for the same product. For example, signs must be posted to direct customers to separate dispensers for full service or self-service prices.

Subd. 6. Nonconforming dispensers, signs, displays, or labels. When a dispenser, sign, display, or label does not comply with the requirements in this section, the director shall reject the noncomplying dispenser or other equipment and employ any or all of the following actions to prohibit use of the noncomplying dispenser or other equipment:

(1) reject and mark as rejected the pumps, meters, or other dispensers that do not comply, or are used in conjunction with advertising signs or price displays that do not comply;

(2) issue a written warning to the owner, operator, manager, or attendant of the business or property where the dispenser or sign is located;

(3) issue a citation to the owner, operator, manager, or attendant of the business or property where a dispenser or sign is located;

(4) request that a city or county attorney draft a misdemeanor complaint.

Subd. 7. Dispensers and other equipment; responsibility. A person responsible for the product must meet all of the requirements in this section. When a dispenser or other equipment is rejected for failure to comply with this section, a person responsible for the product is required to correct the dispenser, price display violation, or price advertising violation.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MINNESOTA STATUTES

Main Heading: OXYGENATED GASOLINE STATUTES

Subheading: PETROLEUM PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 11/03/94

Date:

State SIP Citation#: MS 239.761

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

239.761 Petroleum product specifications.

Subdivision 1. Application. A person responsible for the product must meet the specifications in subdivisions 3 to 12. The specifications apply to petroleum products processed, held, stored, imported, transferred, distributed, offered for distribution, offered for sale or use, or sold in Minnesota.

Subd. 2. Coordination with departments of revenue and agriculture. The petroleum product specifications in this section are intended to match the definitions and specifications in sections 41A.09 and 296.01. Petroleum products named in subdivisions 3 to 12 are defined in section 296.01.

Subd. 3. Gasoline. Gasoline that is not blended with ethanol must not be contaminated with water or other impurities and must comply with ASTM specification D 439-89. Gasoline that is not blended with ethanol must also comply with the volatility requirements in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 80. After gasoline is sold, transferred, or otherwise removed from a Refinery or terminal, a person responsible for the product:

- (1) may blend the gasoline with agriculturally derived ethanol as provided in subdivision 4;
- (2) shall not blend the gasoline with any oxygenate other than denatured, agriculturally derived ethanol;
- (3) shall not blend the gasoline with other petroleum products that are not gasoline or denatured, agriculturally derived ethanol;
- (4) shall not blend the gasoline with products commonly and commercially known as casinghead gasoline, absorption gasoline, condensation gasoline, drip gasoline, or natural gasoline; and
- (5) may blend the gasoline with a detergent additive, an antiknock additive, or an additive designed to replace tetra-ethyl lead, that is registered by the EPA.

Subd. 4. Gasoline blended with ethanol. Gasoline may be blended with up to ten percent, by volume, agriculturally derived, denatured ethanol that complies with the requirements of subdivision 5. A gasoline-ethanol blend must:

- (1) comply with the volatility requirements in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 80;
- (2) comply with ASTM specification D 4814-90a, or the gasoline base stock from which a gasoline-ethanol blend was produced must comply with ASTM specification D 4814-90a; and
- (3) not be blended with casinghead gasoline, absorption gasoline, condensation gasoline, drip gasoline, or natural gasoline after the gasoline-ethanol blend has been sold, transferred, or otherwise removed from a refinery or terminal.

Subd. 5. Denatured ethanol. Denatured ethanol that is to be blended with gasoline must be agriculturally derived and must comply with ASTM specification D 4806-88. This includes the requirement that ethanol may be denatured only with specified concentrations of unleaded gasoline or rubber hydrocarbon solvent as defined in Code of Federal Regulations, title 27, parts 211 and 212, as adopted by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms of the United States Treasury Department.

Subd. 6. Gasoline blended with an oxygenate. Gasoline that is blended with an oxygenate, other than denatured ethanol, must comply with ASTM specification D 4814-90a. Oxygenates, other than denatured ethanol, must not be blended into gasoline after the gasoline has been sold, transferred, or otherwise removed from a refinery or terminal.

Subd. 7. Heating fuel oil. Heating fuel oil must comply with ASTM specification D 396-90a.

Subd. 8. Diesel fuel oil. Diesel fuel oil must comply with ASTM specification D 975-90.

Subd. 9. Kerosene. Kerosene must comply with ASTM specification D 3699-90.

Subd. 10. Aviation gasoline. Aviation gasoline must comply with ASTM specification D 910-90.

Subd. 11. Aviation turbine fuel, jet fuel. Aviation turbine fuel and jet fuel must comply with ASTM specification D 1655-90. Subd. 12. Gas turbine fuel oil. Fuel oil for use in nonaviation gas turbine engines must comply with ASTM specification D 2880-90a.

State: Minnesota
Chapter Title: MINNESOTA STATUTES
Main Heading: OXYGENATED GASOLINE STATUTES
Subheading: PETROLEUM PRODUCTS DEFINITIONS
Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 11/03/94
Date:

State SIP Citation#: MS 296.01

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

296.01 Definitions.

Subdivision 1. Terms. Unless the language or context clearly indicates that a different meaning is intended, the terms used in this chapter and sections 239.75 to 239.80 have the meanings given them in this section. The petroleum product definitions and specifications in this section are intended to match the definitions and specifications in sections 41A.09 and 239.761.

Subd. 1a. ASTM. "ASTM" means the American Society for Testing and Materials, a private organization that utilizes committees of industry representatives and regulators to develop product quality standards and test methods to be used by industries, regulatory agencies, and purchasing agents.

Subd. 1b. Petroleum distillate. "Petroleum distillate" means a hydrocarbon or group of hydrocarbon compounds that have been extracted from petroleum crude oil by a distillation process involving evaporation by heating, and subsequent condensation by cooling.

Subd. 1c. Petroleum residual. "Petroleum residual" means a heavy hydrocarbon or group of heavy hydrocarbon compounds that do not evaporate during a distillation process.

Subd. 1d. Refinery, terminal. "Refinery" or "terminal" means any petroleum refinery, pipeline terminal, river terminal, storage facility, or other point of origin where petroleum products are manufactured, or imported by rail, truck, barge, or pipe; and held, stored, transferred, offered for distribution, distributed, offered for sale, or sold. For the purpose of restricting petroleum product blending, this definition includes all refineries and terminals within and outside of Minnesota. For the purpose of assessing fees, this definition does not include a licensed distributor's bulk storage facility that is used to store petroleum products for which the petroleum inspection fee charged under chapter 239 is either not due or has been paid.

Subd. 2. Petroleum products. "Petroleum products" means all of the products defined in subdivisions 3 to 4d, 15, and 24.

Subd. 18. Gasoline. "Gasoline" means:

(a) all products commonly

or commercially known or sold as gasoline regardless of their classification or uses, except casinghead gasoline, absorption gasoline, condensation gasoline, drip gasoline, or natural gasoline that under the requirements of section 239.761, subdivision 3, must not be blended with gasoline that has been sold, transferred, or otherwise removed from a refinery or terminal; and

(b) any liquid prepared, advertised, offered for sale or sold for use as, or commonly and commercially used as, a fuel in spark-ignition, internal combustion engines, and that when tested by the division meets the specifications in ASTM specification D 439-89.

Subd. 3a. Gasoline blended with ethanol. "Gasoline blended with ethanol" means gasoline blended with up to ten percent, by volume, agriculturally derived, denatured ethanol. The blend must comply with the volatility requirements in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 80. The blend must also comply with ASTM specification D 4814-90a, except when subjected to a standard distillation test. For a distillation test, a gasoline-ethanol blend is not required to comply with the temperature specification at the 50 percent liquid recovery point, if the gasoline from which the gasoline-ethanol blend was produced complies with all of the distillation specifications.

Subd. 3b. Denatured ethanol. "Denatured ethanol" means ethanol that is to be blended with gasoline, has been agriculturally derived, and complies with ASTM specification D 4806-88. This includes the requirement that ethanol may be denatured only with specified concentrations of unleaded gasoline or rubber hydrocarbon solvent as defined in Code of Federal Regulations, title 27, parts 211 and 212, as adopted by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms of the United States Treasury Department.

Subd. 3c. Gasoline blended with an oxygenate. "Gasoline blended with an oxygenate" means gasoline blended with an alcohol or ether, other than denatured ethanol, that is approved as an oxygenate by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Subd. 3d. Casinghead, absorption, condensation, drip, or natural gasoline. "Casinghead gasoline," "absorption gasoline," "condensation gasoline," "drip gasoline," and "natural gasoline" mean a low-octane, high-volatility, liquid hydrocarbon by-product of crude oil extraction and pumping, coal gasification, or shipping of natural gas through a pipeline.

Subd. 4. Heating fuel oil. "Heating fuel oil" means a petroleum distillate, blend of petroleum distillates and residuals, or petroleum residual heating fuel that meets the specifications in ASTM specification D 396-90a.

Subd. 4a. Diesel fuel oil. "Diesel fuel oil" means a petroleum distillate or blend of petroleum distillate and residual fuels, intended for use as a motor fuel in internal combustion diesel engines, that meets the specifications in ASTM specification D 975-90.

Subd. 4b. Kerosene. "Kerosene" means a refined petroleum distillate consisting of a homogeneous mixture of hydrocarbons essentially free of water, inorganic acidic and basic compounds, and excessive amounts of particulate contaminants and that meets the specifications in ASTM specification D 3699-90.

Subd. 4c. Aviation turbine fuel, jet fuel. "Aviation turbine fuel" and "jet fuel" mean blends of hydrocarbons derived from crude petroleum, natural gasoline, and synthetic hydrocarbons, intended for use in aviation turbine engines, and that meet the specifications in ASTM specification D 1655-90.

Subd. 4d. Gas turbine fuel oil. "Gas turbine fuel oil" means fuel that contains mixtures of hydrocarbon oils free of inorganic acid and excessive amounts of solid or fibrous foreign matter, that is intended for use in nonaviation gas turbine engines, and that meets the specifications in ASTM specification D 2880-90a.

Subd. 15. Aviation gasoline. "Aviation gasoline" means any gasoline that is capable of use for the purpose of producing or generating power for propelling internal combustion engine aircraft, that meets the specifications in ASTM specification D 910-90, and that either:

(1) is invoiced and billed by a producer, manufacturer, refiner, or blender to a distributor or dealer, by a distributor to a dealer or consumer, or by a dealer to a consumer, as "aviation gasoline"; or

(2) whether or not invoiced and billed as provided in clause (1), is received, sold, stored, or withdrawn from storage by any person, to be used for the purpose of producing or generating power for propelling internal combustion engine aircraft.

Subd. 24. Agricultural Alcohol gasoline. "Agricultural alcohol gasoline" means a gasoline-ethanol blend of up to ten percent agriculturally derived fermentation ethanol derived from agricultural products, such as potatoes, cereal, grains, cheese whey, sugar beets, or forest products or other renewable resources, that:

(1) meets the specifications in ASTM specification D 4806-88; and

(2) is denatured with unleaded gasoline or rubber hydrocarbon solvent as defined in Code of Federal Regulations, title 27, parts 211 and 212, as adopted by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms of the United States Treasury Department.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MINNESOTA STATUTES

Main Heading: OXYGENATED GASOLINE STATUTES

Subheading: PETROLEUM PRODUCTS; TRANSACTION
REQUIREMENTS

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 11/03/94
Date:

State SIP Citation#: MS 239.79

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

239.79 Petroleum products; transaction requirements.

Subd. 3. Results of test supplied by shipper to distributor. Upon request from a distributor, a shipper of petroleum products shall, at the time of shipment, supply a distributor with the results of typical tests of the petroleum product shipped to the distributor.

Subd. 4. Sales of certain petroleum products on gross volume basis. A person responsible for the products listed in this subdivision shall transfer, ship, distribute, offer for distribution, sell, or offer to sell the products by volume. Volumetric measurement of the product must not be temperature compensated, or adjusted by any other factor. This subdivision applies to gasoline, number one and number two diesel fuel oils, number one and number two heating fuel oils, kerosene, denatured ethanol that is to be blended into gasoline, and an oxygenate that is to be blended into gasoline. This subdivision does not apply to the measurement of petroleum products transferred, sold, or traded between refineries, between refineries and terminals, or between terminals.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MINNESOTA STATUTES

Main Heading: OXYGENATED GASOLINE STATUTES

Subheading: STORAGE TANK MARKING; RETAIL LOCATIONS

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 11/03/94
Date:

State SIP Citation#: MS 239.752

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

239.752 Storage tank marking; retail locations.

A person responsible for the product shall securely mount a permanent engraved plastic or stamped metal identification tag on the fill pipe of a petroleum product storage tank at a business where petroleum products are sold, offered for sale, or dispensed at retail into the storage tanks of motor vehicles. The identification tag must clearly display the grade or trade name of the product stored in the tank. The grade or trade name on the identification tag must be the same as the grade or trade name displayed on the dispensers through which the product is dispensed. The grade or trade name must not be displayed on an access cover over a fill pipe.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MINNESOTA STATUTES

Main Heading: OXYGENATED GASOLINE STATUTES

Subheading: VIOLATIONS; PENALTIES

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 11/03/94
Date:

State SIP Citation#: MS 239.80

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

239.80 Violations; penalties.

Subdivision 1. Violations; actions of department. The director, or any delegated employee shall use the methods in section 239.75 to enforce sections 239.10; 239.761; 239.78; 239.79; 239.791; and 239.792.

Subd. 2. Penalty. A person who fails to comply with any provision of section 239.10; 239.761; 239.78; 239.79; 239.791; or 239.792, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: MINNESOTA STATUTES

Main Heading: OXYGENATED GASOLINE STATUTES

Subheading: WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DEFINITIONS

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 11/03/94

Date:

State SIP Citation#: MS 239.05

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

239.05 Definitions.

Subdivision 1. Scope. The terms used in this chapter have the meanings given them in this section.

Subd. 2a. ASTM. "ASTM" means the American Society for Testing and Materials, a private organization that utilizes committees of industry representatives and regulators to develop product quality standards and test methods to be used by industries, regulatory agencies, and purchasing agents.

Subd. 2b. ASTM specification. "ASTM specification" means a standard quality specification developed and published by the American Society for Testing and Materials. Each specification includes references to standard test methods, also developed and published by ASTM.

Subd. 2c. Attestation engagement. "Attestation engagement" means a standard auditing procedure prescribed by the Association of Independent Certified Public Accountants.

Subd. 6a. Carbon monoxide control area. "Carbon monoxide control area" means a geographic area designated as an oxygenated gasoline carbon monoxide control area by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Subd. 6b. Carbon monoxide control period. "Carbon monoxide control period" means a period of months designated as a carbon monoxide control period by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Subd. 6c. Commissioner. "Commissioner" means the commissioner of the department of public service.

Subd. 7a. Department. "Department" means the department of public service.

Subd. 8a. Dispenser. "Dispenser" means a device designed to measure and deliver liquid petroleum products used as fuel.

Subd. 8b. Distributor. "Distributor" means a person who is licensed by the department of revenue, under the requirements of section 296.06, to manufacture, refine, receive, distribute, sell, or use petroleum products in Minnesota.

Subd. 8c. Division. "Division" means the division of weights and measures of the department of public service.

Subd. 8d. EPA. "EPA" means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Subd. 8e. Gasoline. "Gasoline" has the meaning given it in section 296.01, subdivision 3.

Subd. 10a. Oxygenate. "Oxygenate" means agriculturally derived, denatured ethanol, or other alcohol or ether, approved as an oxygenate by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Subd. 10b. Oxygenate blender. "Oxygenate blender" means a person who has registered with the division to blend and distribute, transport, sell, or offer to sell gasoline containing a minimum of 2.0 percent, and an average of 2.7 percent oxygen by weight.

Subd. 10c. Oxygenated gasoline. "Oxygenated gasoline" means gasoline that has been blended with agriculturally derived denatured ethanol or with another oxygenate approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Subd. 12a. Person responsible for the product. "Person responsible for the product" means a person or persons, corporation, partnership, stock company, society, association, or its agent or employee who processes, blends, holds, stores, imports, transfers, distributes, offers for sale or use, or sells petroleum products in Minnesota and who possesses petroleum products at the time they are sampled or inspected by the director.

Subd. 12b. Petroleum product, product. "Petroleum product" and "product" mean all of the products defined in section 296.01, subdivisions 2, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, and 17 to 22.

Subd. 13a. Refinery, terminal. "Refinery" or "terminal" means a petroleum refinery, pipeline terminal, river terminal, storage facility, or other point of origin where petroleum products are manufactured, or imported by rail, truck, barge, or pipe; and held, stored, transferred, offered for distribution, distributed, offered for sale, or sold. For the purpose of restricting petroleum product blending, this definition includes all refineries and terminals within and outside of Minnesota, but does not include a licensed distributor's bulk storage facility that is used to store petroleum products for which the petroleum inspection fee charged under this chapter is either not due or has been paid.

Subd. 14a. Sample. "Sample" means a sample of a petroleum product taken from a dispenser or storage tank by the division or a sample of a petroleum product provided to the division by a licensed distributor.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: PETROLEUM REFINERIES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Coke burn-off

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1400

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Coke burn-off. "Coke burn-off" means the coke removed from the surface of the fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst by combustion in the catalyst regenerator. The rate of coke burn-off is calculated by the formula specified in part 7011.1430, subpart 5.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: PETROLEUM REFINERIES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Fossil fuel

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1400

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Fossil fuel. "Fossil fuel" means natural gas, petroleum, coal, wood, and any form of solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel derived from such materials.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: PETROLEUM REFINERIES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Fuel gas

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1400

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4. Fuel gas. "Fuel gas" means any gas which is generated by a petroleum refinery process unit and which is combusted, including any gaseous mixture of a natural gas and fuel gas which is combusted.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: PETROLEUM REFINERIES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Fuel gas combustion device

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1400

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 5. Fuel gas combustion device. "Fuel gas combustion device" means any equipment, such as process heaters, boilers, and flares used to combust fuel gas, but does not include fluid coking units and fluid catalytic cracking unit incinerator-waste heat boilers and facilities in which gases are combusted to produce sulfur or sulfuric acid.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: PETROLEUM REFINERIES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Heat input

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1400

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 6. Heat input. "Heat input" means the number of Btu per hour (cal/hr) determined by multiplying the high heating value (Btu/lb) (cal/gm) of each fossil fuel or fuel gas that is fired in the indirect heating equipment or fuel gas combustion device (at the time of determining the heat input) times the rate of each fuel burned (lb/hr) (gm/hr).

Federal Citation Number:
7011.1400(7)

Last Updated: 09/20/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: PETROLEUM REFINERIES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: High heating value

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1400

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 7. High heating value. "High heating value" means the number of (Btu/lb) (cal/gm) of a fossil fuel as determined by the A.S.T.M. test methods described in part 7011.0525.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: PETROLEUM REFINERIES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Indirect heating equipment

Federal Effective 07/21/82

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1400

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 8. Indirect heating equipment. "Indirect heating equipment" means a furnace, boiler, or other unit of combustion equipment used in the process of burning fossil fuel for the purpose of producing steam, hot water, hot air, or other hot liquid, gas, or solid, where the products of combustion do not have direct contact with the heated medium. "Indirect heating equipment" includes all fuel gas combustion devices which burn a liquid or solid fossil fuel but does not include fluid catalytic cracking unit incinerator-waste heat boilers, fluid coking units, and facilities in which gases are combusted to produce sulfur or sulfuric acid.

Federal Citation Number:
7011.1400(9)

Last Updated: 09/20/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: PETROLEUM REFINERIES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Petroleum

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1400

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 9. Petroleum. "Petroleum" means the crude oil removed from the earth and the oils derived from tar sands, shale, and coal.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: PETROLEUM REFINERIES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Petroleum refinery

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1400

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 10. Petroleum refinery. "Petroleum refinery" means any facility engaged in producing gasoline, kerosene, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oil, lubricants, or other products through distillation of petroleum or through redistillation, cracking, or reforming of unfinished petroleum derivatives. "Petroleum refinery" includes fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerators, fluid catalytic cracking unit incinerator-waste heat boilers, fuel gas combustion devices, and all indirect heating equipment associated with the refinery.

Federal Citation Number:
7011.1400(11)

Last Updated: 09/20/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: PETROLEUM REFINERIES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Process gas

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1400

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 11. Process gas. "Process gas" means any gas generated by a petroleum refinery process unit, except fuel gas and process upset gas as defined in this part.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: PETROLEUM REFINERIES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Process upset gas

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1400

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 12. Process upset gas. "Process upset gas" means any gas generated by a petroleum refinery process unit as a result of start-up, shutdown, upset, or malfunction.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: PETROLEUM REFINERIES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Refinery process unit

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1400

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 13. Refinery process unit. "Refinery process unit" means any segment of the petroleum refinery in which a specific processing operation is conducted.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: PETROLEUM REFINERIES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Scope

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1400

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Scope. As used in parts 7011.1400 to 7011.1430 the following words shall have the meanings defined herein.

Federal Citation Number:
7011.1400(14)

Last Updated: 09/20/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: PETROLEUM REFINERIES

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Steam generating unit

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1400

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 14. Steam generating unit. "Steam generating unit" means indirect heating equipment used to produce steam.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: PETROLEUM REFINERIES

Subheading: Emission Monitoring

Item Subpart: Fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerators

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1420

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerators. Fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerators:

A. Opacity.

(1) The owner or operator of any new fluid catalytic unit catalyst regenerator and the owner or operator of an existing fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator for fluid bed catalyst cracking units of greater than 20,000 barrels per day fresh feed capacity shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system for the measurement of opacity of emissions discharged into the atmosphere from the regenerator.

(2) The continuous monitoring system shall be spanned at 60, 70, or 80 percent opacity.

B. Coke Burn-Off. The average coke burn-off rate (thousands of pounds per hour or thousands of kilograms per hour) and hours of operation of any fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator shall be recorded daily.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: PETROLEUM REFINERIES

Subheading: Emission Monitoring

Item Subpart: Fuel gas combustion devices

Federal Effective 07/21/82

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1420

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Fuel gas combustion devices. Fuel gas combustion devices:

A. Sulfur dioxide.

(1) The owner or operator of a new fuel gas combustion device at a petroleum refinery shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous monitoring system for the measurement of sulfur dioxide in the gases discharged into the atmosphere.

(2) The pollutant gas used to prepare calibration gas mixtures and for calibration checks shall be sulfur dioxide (SO₂).

(3) The span shall be set at 100 ppm.

(4) Reference Method 6 shall be used for conducting monitoring system performance specifications.

(5) For the purpose of reports under part 7005.1870, subpart 1, item B, periods of excess emissions that shall be reported are defined as any six-hour period during which the average emissions (arithmetic average of six continuous one-hour periods) of sulfur dioxide as measured by a continuous monitoring system exceed the applicable standards of performance in part 7011.1410.

B. Hydrogen sulfide. The owner or operator of a new fuel gas combustion device at a petroleum refinery may elect to install a continuous monitoring system for the measurement of hydrogen sulfide in the fuel gas instead of the sulfur dioxide monitor described in item A. The owner or operator shall notify the commissioner in writing of such election. The owner or operator who elects to install the hydrogen sulfide monitor shall not be required to do so until monitoring requirements for such a system are promulgated; provided, however, the commissioner may require the installation of a sulfur dioxide monitor under the provisions of part 7017.1000, subpart 1.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: PETROLEUM REFINERIES

Subheading: Emission Monitoring

Item Subpart: Incinerator waste heat boilers

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1420

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Incinerator waste heat boilers. The owner or operator of any fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator at a petroleum refinery which utilizes an incinerator-waste heat boiler to combust the exhaust gases from the catalyst regenerator shall record daily the rate of combustion of liquid or solid fossil fuels (gallons per hour or liters per hour, pounds per hour or kilograms per hour) and the hours of operation during which liquid or solid fossil fuels are combusted in the incinerator-waste heat boiler.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: PETROLEUM REFINERIES

Subheading: Exemptions

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1415

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

The combustion of process upset gas in a flare, or the combustion in a flare of process gas or fuel gas which is released to the flare as a result of relief valve leakage, is exempt from the standards of performance set forth in this regulation.

The standards of performance promulgated in parts 7011.1400 to 7011.1430 for indirect heating equipment shall not apply to indirect heating equipment at a petroleum refinery. Only those standards of performance for indirect heating equipment set forth in these parts shall apply to such equipment.

Federal Citation Number:
7011.1425(4)

Last Updated: 09/20/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: PETROLEUM REFINERIES

Subheading: Performance Test Methods

Item Subpart: Determination of concentration

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1425

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4. Determination of concentration. For determining the concentration of H₂S in any fuel gas, Method 11 shall be used.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: PETROLEUM REFINERIES

Subheading: Performance Test Methods

Item Subpart: Exhaust gases

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1425

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Exhaust gases. For exhaust gases from the fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator prior to the emission control system:

- A. Method 1 for sample and velocity traverses,
- B. Method 2 for velocity and volumetric flow rate,
- C. Method 3 for gas analysis,
- D. Method 4 for moisture content

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: PETROLEUM REFINERIES

Subheading: Performance Test Methods

Item Subpart: Gases released to atmosphere from fluid catalytic cracking unit
catalyst regenerator

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1425

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Gases released to atmosphere from fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator. For gases released to the atmosphere from the fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator:

- A. Method 1 for sample and velocity traverses,
- B. Method 2 for velocity and volumetric flow rate,
- C. Method 5 for the concentration of particulate matter and moisture content,
- D. Method 9 for visual determination of the opacity of emissions from stationary sources,
- E. Method 10 for carbon monoxide.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: PETROLEUM REFINERIES

Subheading: Performance Test Methods

Item Subpart: Gases to atmosphere from combustion

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1425

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 5. Gases to atmosphere from combustion. For gases released to the atmosphere from the combustion of fuel gas, fossil fuel, and the combination of fuel gas and fossil fuel:

- A. Method 1 for sample and velocity traverses,
- B. Method 2 for velocity and volumetric flow rate,
- C. Method 5 for the concentration of particulate matter and moisture content,
- D. Method 6 for concentration of SO₂.
- E. Method 9 for visual determination of the opacity of emissions from stationary sources.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: PETROLEUM REFINERIES

Subheading: Performance Test Methods

Item Subpart: In general

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1425

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. In general. Unless another method is approved by the commissioner, any person required to submit performance tests for a petroleum refinery shall utilize the following test methods.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: PETROLEUM REFINERIES

Subheading: Performance Test Procedures

Item Subpart: Coke burn-off

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1430

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 7. Coke burn-off. For each run, emissions expressed in kg/1000 kg (lb/1000 lb) of coke burn-off in the catalyst regenerator shall be determined by the following equation:

$$R_s = 1000 (R_e/R_c) \quad (\text{Metric or English Units})$$

where:

R_s = particulate emission rate, kg/1000 kg (lb/1000 lb) of coke burn-off in the fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator.

1000 = conversion factor, kg to 1000 kg (lb to 1000 lb).

R_e = particulate emission rate, kg/hr (lb/hr).

R_c = coke burn-off rate, kg/hr (lb/hr)

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: PETROLEUM REFINERIES

Subheading: Performance Test Procedures

Item Subpart: Coke burn-off rate

Federal Effective 07/21/82

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1430

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 5. Coke burn-off rate. Coke burn-off rate shall be determined by the following formula:

$$R_c = 0.2982 Q_{re} (\%CO_2 + \%CO) + 2.088 Q_{ra} - 0.0994 Q_{re} [(\%CO/2) + \%CO_2 + \%O_2] \text{ (Metric Units)}$$

$$R_c = 0.0186 Q_{re} (\%CO_2 + \%CO) + 0.1303 Q_{ra} - 0.0062 Q_{re} [(\%CO/2) + \%CO_2 + \%O_2] \text{ (English Units)}$$

where:

R_c = coke burn-off rate, kg/hr (English units lb/hr).

0.2982 = metric units material balance factor divided by 100, kg-min/hr-m³;

0.0186 = English units material balance factor divided by 100, lb-min/hr-ft³;

Q_{re} = fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator exhaust gas flow rate before entering the emission control system, as determined by Method 2, dscm/min (English units: dscf/min);

$\%CO_2$ = percent carbon dioxide by volume, dry basis, as determined by Method 3;

$\%CO$ = percent carbon monoxide by volume, dry basis, as determined by Method 3;

$\%O_2$ = percent oxygen by volume, dry basis, as determined by Method 3;

2.088 = metric units material balance factor divided by 100, kg-min/hr-m³;

0.1303 = English units material balance factor divided by 100, lb-min/hr-ft³;

Q_{ra} = air rate to fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator, as determined from fluid catalytic cracking unit control room instrumentation, dscm/min (English units: dscf/min);

0.0994 = metric units material balance factor divided by 100, kg-min/hr-m³;

0.0062 = English units material balance factor divided by 100, lb-min/hr-ft³.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: PETROLEUM REFINERIES

Subheading: Performance Test Procedures

Item Subpart: Extraction rate

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1430

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Extraction rate. For Method 10, the sample shall be extracted at a rate proportional to the gas velocity at a sampling point near the centroid of the duct. The sampling time shall not be less than 60 minutes.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: PETROLEUM REFINERIES

Subheading: Performance Test Procedures

Item Subpart: Introduction of gases into sampling train

Federal Effective 07/21/82

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1430

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Introduction of gases into sampling train. For Method 11, when refinery fuel gas lines are operating at pressures substantially above atmospheric, the gases sampled must be introduced into the sampling train at approximately atmospheric pressure. This may be accomplished with a flow control valve. If the line pressure is high enough to operate the sampling train without a vacuum pump, the pump may be eliminated from the sampling train. The sample shall be drawn from a point near the centroid of the fuel gas line. The minimum sampling time shall be 10 minutes and the minimum sampling volume 0.01 dscm (0.35 dscf) for each sample. The arithmetic average of two samples shall constitute one run. Samples shall be taken at approximately 1-hour intervals. For most fuel gases, sample times exceeding 20 minutes may result in depletion of the collecting solution, although fuel gases containing low concentrations of hydrogen sulfide may necessitate sampling for longer periods of time.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: PETROLEUM REFINERIES

Subheading: Performance Test Procedures

Item Subpart: Particulate emissions

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1430

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 6. Particulate emissions. Particulate emissions shall be determined by the following equation:

$$Re = [(60 \times 10^{-6})] Q_{rv} C_s \quad (\text{Metric Units})$$

$$Re = [(8.57 \times 10^{-3})] Q_{rv} C_s \quad (\text{English units})$$

where:

Re = particulate emission rate, kg/hr (English units: lb-hr)

60×10^{-6} = metric units conversion factor, min-kg/hr-mg.

8.57×10^{-3} = English units conversion factor, min-lb/hr.gr.

Q_{rv} = volumetric flow rate of gases discharged into the atmosphere from the fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator following the emission control system, as determined by Method 2, dscm/min (English units: dscf/min).

C_s = particulate emission concentration discharged in the atmosphere, as determined by Method 5, mg/dscm (English units: gr/dscf).

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: PETROLEUM REFINERIES

Subheading: Performance Test Procedures

Item Subpart: Rate of particulate matter emissions permitted

Federal Effective 07/21/82

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1430

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 8. Rate of particulate matter emissions permitted. In those instances in which auxiliary liquid or solid fossil fuels are burned in an incinerator-waste heat boiler, the rate of particulate matter emissions permitted must be determined. Auxiliary fuel heat input, expressed in millions of cal/hr (English units: millions of BTU/hr) shall be calculated for each run by fuel flow rate measurement and analysis of the liquid or solid auxiliary fossil fuels. For each run, the rate of particulate emissions permitted shall be calculated from the following equation:

New Affected Facilities:

$$Ra = 1.0 + (0.18H/Rc) \text{ (Metric Units)} \quad Ra = 1.0 + (0.10H/Rc) \text{ (English Units)}$$

Existing Affected Facilities:

$$Ra = 10.0 + (0.72H/Rc) \text{ (Metric Units)} \quad Ra = 10.0 + (0.4H/Rc) \text{ (English Units)}$$

where:

Ra = allowable particulate emission rate, kg/1000 kg (English units: lb/ 1000 lb) of coke burn-off in the fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator.

1.0 = emission standard for new affected facilities, 1.0 kg/1000 kg (English units: 1.0 lb/1000 lb) of coke burn-off in the fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator.

10.0 = emission standard for existing affected facilities.

0.18 = metric units maximum allowable incremental rate of particulate emissions for new affected facilities gm/million cal.

0.10 = English units maximum allowable incremental rate of particulate emissions for new affected facilities, lb/million BTU.

0.72 = metric units maximum allowable incremental rate of particulate emissions for existing affected facilities gm/million cal.

0.4 = English units maximum allowable incremental rate of particulate emissions for existing affected facilities, lb/million BTU.

H = heat input from solid or liquid fossil fuel, million cal/hr (English units: million BTU/hr).

Re = coke burn-off rate, kg/hr (English units: lb/hr).

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: PETROLEUM REFINERIES

Subheading: Performance Test Procedures

Item Subpart: Sampling time

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1430

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Sampling time. For Method 5, the sampling time for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and the sampling rate shall be at least 0.015 dscm (0.53 dscf/min), except that shorter sampling times may be approved by the Agency when process variable or other factors preclude sampling for at least 60 minutes.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: PETROLEUM REFINERIES

Subheading: Performance Test Procedures

Item Subpart: SO2 concentration

Federal Effective 07/21/82

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1430

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4. SO2 concentration. The sampling site for SO2 concentration by Method 6 shall be at the same as for determining volumetric flow rate by Method 2. The sampling point in the duct for determining SO2 concentration by Method 6 shall be at the centroid of the cross section if the cross sectional area is less than 5 m² (54 ft²) or at a point no closer to the walls than 1 meter (39 inches) if the cross sectional area is 5 m² or more and the centroid is more than one meter from the wall. The sample shall be extracted at a rate proportional to the gas velocity at the sampling point. The minimum sampling time shall be 10 minutes and the minimum sampling volume 0.01 dscm (0.35 dscf) for each sample. The arithmetic average of two samples shall constitute one run. Samples shall be taken at approximately one-hour intervals.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: PETROLEUM REFINERIES

Subheading: Standards of Performance for Existing Affected Facilities at
Petroleum Refineries

Item Subpart: Fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator and
incinerator-waste heat boiler

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1405

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator and incinerator-waste heat boiler. No owner or operator of an existing fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator or its incinerator-waste heat boiler at a petroleum refinery shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from such regenerator or its incinerator-waste heat boiler any gases which:

A. contain particulate matter in excess of 10.0 lb/1000 lb (10.0 kg/1000 kg) of coke burn-off in the catalyst regenerator; or

B. exhibit greater than 30 percent opacity, except that 30 percent opacity may be exceeded for three minutes in any 60-minute period and except that this opacity standard shall not apply during periods of soot blowing.

C. If auxiliary liquid or solid fossil fuels are burned in the fluid catalytic cracking unit incinerator-waste heat boiler, particulate matter in excess of that permitted by item A may be emitted provided that the incremental rate of particulate emissions shall not exceed 0.4 pounds per million Btu (0.72 grams per million cal) of heat input attributable to such liquid or solid fossil fuel

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: PETROLEUM REFINERIES

Subheading: Standards of Performance for Existing Affected Facilities at
Petroleum Refineries

Item Subpart: Fuel gas combustion device and indirect heating equipment

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1405

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Fuel gas combustion device and indirect heating equipment. No owner or operator of existing fuel gas combustion devices and indirect heating equipment at a petroleum refinery shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from such devices and equipment any gases which contain sulfur dioxide in excess of 1.75 pounds per million Btu (3.15 grams per million cal) heat input. The total emissions of sulfur dioxide from all existing fuel gas combustion devices and all indirect heating equipment shall be divided by the total heat input of all such devices and equipment to determine compliance with this section; provided that no owner or operator shall cause to be discharged from any one fuel gas combustion device or any one unit of indirect heating equipment any gases which contain sulfur dioxide in excess of 3.0 pounds per million Btu (5.4 grams per million cal) heat input.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: PETROLEUM REFINERIES

Subheading: Standards of Performance for Existing Affected Facilities at
Petroleum Refineries

Item Subpart: Indirect heating equipment

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1405

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Indirect heating equipment. No owner or operator of existing indirect heating equipment at a petroleum refinery shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from such equipment any gases which:

A. contain particulate matter in excess of 0.4 pounds per million Btu (0.72 grams per million cal) heat input; or

B. exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity, except that a maximum of 60 percent opacity shall be permissible for four minutes in any 60-minute period and that a maximum of 40 percent opacity shall be permissible for four additional minutes in any 60-minute period.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: PETROLEUM REFINERIES

Subheading: Standards of Performance for New Affected Facilities at
Petroleum Refineries

Item Subpart: Fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator and
incinerator-waste heat boiler

Federal Effective Date: 07/21/82

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1410

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator and incinerator-waste heat boiler. No owner or operator of a new fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator or its incinerator-waste heat boiler at a petroleum refinery shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from such regenerator or incinerator-waste heat boiler any gases which:

A. Contain particulate matter in excess of 1.0 lb/1000 lb (1.0 kg/1000 kg) of coke burn-off in the catalyst regenerator, or

B. Exhibit greater than 30 percent opacity, except that 30 percent opacity may be exceeded for 3 minutes in any 60-minute period.

C. If auxiliary liquid or solid fossil fuels are burned in the fluid catalytic cracking unit incinerator-waste heat boiler, particulate matter in excess of that permitted by item A may be emitted provided that the incremental rate of particulate emissions shall not exceed 0.4 pounds per million BTU (0.72 grams per million cal) of heat input attributable to such liquid or solid fossil fuel.

No owner or operator of a new fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator at a petroleum refinery shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any such regenerator any gases which contain carbon monoxide in excess of 0.050 percent by volume.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: PETROLEUM REFINERIES

Subheading: Standards of Performance for New Affected Facilities at
Petroleum Refineries

Item Subpart: Fuel gas combustion device

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1410

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Fuel gas combustion device. No owner or operator of a new fuel gas combustion device at a petroleum refinery shall burn in any such device any gas which contains H₂S in excess of 0.10 gr/dscf (230 mg/dscm) except as provided herein. The owner or operator may elect to treat the gases resulting from the combustion of fuel gas in a manner which limits the release of SO₂ to the atmosphere if it is shown to the satisfaction of the commissioner that this prevents SO₂ emissions as effectively as compliance with the H₂S restriction set forth above.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: PETROLEUM REFINERIES

Subheading: Standards of Performance for New Affected Facilities at
Petroleum Refineries

Item Subpart: Indirect heating equipment

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1410

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Indirect heating equipment. Indirect heating equipment:

A. No owner or operator of new indirect heating equipment at a petroleum refinery shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from such equipment any gases which contain sulfur dioxide in excess of 1.75 pounds per million BTU (3.15 grams per million cal) heat input. The total emissions of sulfur dioxide from all existing and new fuel gas combustion devices and indirect heating equipment shall be divided by the total heat input of all such devices and equipment to determine compliance with this part; provided that no owner or operator shall cause to be discharged from any one unit of new indirect heating equipment any gases which contain sulfur dioxide in excess of 3.0 pounds per million BTU (5.4 grams per million cal) heat input.

B. No owner or operator of new indirect heating equipment at a petroleum refinery shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from such equipment any gases which:

(1) Contain particulate matter in excess of 0.4 pounds per million BTU (0.72 grams per million cal) heat input; or

(2) Exhibit greater than 20% opacity, except that a maximum of 60% opacity shall be permissible for four minutes in any 60-minute period and that a maximum of 40% opacity shall be permissible for four additional minutes in any 60-minute period.

C. The owner or operator of a new steam generating unit of more than 250 million BTU per hour (63 million cal per hour) heat input at a petroleum refinery shall comply with the following requirements:

(1) No gases shall be discharged from the steam generating unit which contain particulate matter in excess of 0.1 pounds per million BTU (0.18 grams per million cal) heat input.

(2) No gases shall be discharged which exhibit greater than 20% opacity, except that a maximum of 40% opacity shall be permissible for two minutes in any hour.

(3) No gases shall be discharged which contain sulfur dioxide in excess of 0.80 pounds per million BTU (1.4 grams per million cal) heat input if a liquid fossil fuel is burned and 1.2 pounds per million BTU (2.2 grams per million cal) heat input if a solid fossil fuel is burned. When different fossil fuels are burned simultaneously in any combination, the applicable standard shall be determined by proration using the following formula:

$$y(0.8) + z(1.2) \quad x = \frac{\quad}{y + z}$$

where:

x is the maximum allowable emissions of sulfur dioxide gases in lbs/permillion BTU, and

y is the percentage of total heat input derived from liquid fossil fuel, and

z is the percentage of total heat input derived from solid fossil fuel, and

compliance shall be based on the total heat input from all fossil fuel burned including gaseous fuels.

Federal Citation Number:
7011.0800

Last Updated: 09/20/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: PORTLAND CEMENT PLANTS

Subheading: Definition

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0800

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

As used in parts 7011.0800 to 7011.0825, "portland cement plant" means any facility manufacturing portland cement by either the wet or dry process.

Federal Citation Number:
7011.0815

Last Updated: 09/20/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: PORTLAND CEMENT PLANTS

Subheading: Monitoring of Operations

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0815

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

The owner or operator of any portland cement plant shall record the daily production rates and kiln feed rates.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: PORTLAND CEMENT PLANTS

Subheading: Performance Test Methods

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0820

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Unless another method is approved by the Agency, any owner or operator required to submit performance tests for a portland cement plant shall utilize the following test methods:

- A. Method 1 for sample and velocity traverses.
- B. Method 2 for velocity and volumetric flow rate.
- C. Method 3 for gas analysis.
- D. Method 5 for the concentration of particulate matter and the associated moisture content.
- E. Method 9 for visual determination of opacity.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: PORTLAND CEMENT PLANTS

Subheading: Performance Test Procedures

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 06/07/82

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0825

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

In testing for the concentration of particulate matter and the associated moisture content, the minimum sampling time and minimum sample volume for each run, except when other times and volumes are approved by the agency, shall be as follows:

- A. 60 minutes and 30 dscf (0.85 dscm) for the kiln.
- B. 60 minutes and 40.6 dscf (1.15 dscm) for the clinker cooler.

Total kiln feed rate (except fuels) expressed in tons per hour on a dry basis, shall be determined during each testing period by a method approved by the agency, and shall be confirmed by a material balance over the production system.

For each run, particulate matter emissions, expressed in pounds per ton of kiln feed, shall be determined by dividing the emission rate in pounds per hour by the kiln feed rate. The emission rate shall be determined by the equation:

$$\text{lb/hr} = Q_s \times c$$

where:

Q_s = volumetric flow rate of the total effluent in dscf/hr as determined in accordance with part 7011.0820, item B, and

c = particulate concentration in lb/dscf as determined in accordance with part 7011.0820, item D.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: PORTLAND CEMENT PLANTS

Subheading: Standards of Performance for Existing Portland Cement Plants

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 06/07/82

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.0805

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

No owner or operator of an existing portland cement plant shall cause or allow the discharge into the atmosphere of any gases which:

A. Contain particulate matter in excess of the limits established by parts 7011.0700 to 7011.0735; or

B. Exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity, except that a maximum of 40 percent opacity shall be permissible for not more than 4 minutes in any 30-minute period and a maximum of 60 percent opacity shall be permissible for not more than 4 minutes in any 60-minute period.

The requirements of this part are applicable to the kiln, the clinker cooler, the raw mill system, the raw mill dryer, raw material storage, the finish mill system, clinker storage, finished product storage, conveyor transfer points, and bagging and bulk loading and unloading systems.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: SEWAGE SLUDGE INCINERATORS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Burning capacity

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1300

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Burning capacity. "Burning capacity" means the manufacturer's or designer's maximum rate or such other rate that is considered good engineering practice and accepted by the commissioner.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: SEWAGE SLUDGE INCINERATORS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Scope

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1300

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Definitions. As used in parts 7011.1300 to 7011.1325, the following words shall have the meanings defined herein.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: SEWAGE SLUDGE INCINERATORS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart: Sewage sludge incinerator

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1300

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Sewage sludge incinerator. "Sewage sludge incinerator" means any furnace or other device used in the process of burning sludge produced by a sewage treatment facility.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: SEWAGE SLUDGE INCINERATORS

Subheading: Monitoring of Operations

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 06/07/82

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1315

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

The owner or operator of any sewage sludge incinerator shall:

A. Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a flow measuring device which can be used to determine either the mass or volume of sludge charged to the incinerator. The flow measuring device shall have an accuracy of plus or minus five percent over its operating range.

B. Provide access to the sludge charged so that a well-mixed representative grab sample of the sludge can be obtained.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: SEWAGE SLUDGE INCINERATORS

Subheading: Performance Test Methods

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1320

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Unless another method is approved by the agency, any owner or operator required to submit performance tests for a sewage sludge incinerator shall utilize the following methods:

- A. Method 1 for sample and velocity traverses,
- B. Method 2 for volumetric flow rate,
- C. Method 3 for gas analysis, and
- D. Method 5 for concentration of particulate matter and associated moisture content.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: SEWAGE SLUDGE INCINERATORS

Subheading: Performance Test Procedures

Item Subpart: Compliance with standards

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1325

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4. Compliance with standards. Compliance with part 7011.1310 shall be determined as follows:

$$Cds = [10^{-3}] \times (Caw / Sd) \quad (\text{Metric Units})$$

or

$$Cds = (2000) \times (Caw / Sd) \quad (\text{English Units})$$

where:

Cds = particulate emission discharge, g/kg dry sludge (English units: lb/ton dry sludge).

10^{-3} = Metric conversion factor, g/mg.

2000 = English conversion factor, lb/ton.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: SEWAGE SLUDGE INCINERATORS

Subheading: Performance Test Procedures

Item Subpart: Dry sludge charging rate

Federal Effective 06/07/82

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1325

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Dry sludge charging rate. Dry sludge charging rate shall be determined as follows:

A. Determine the mass (Sm) or volume (Sv) of sludge charged to the incinerator during each run using a flow measuring device meeting the requirements of part 7011.1315, item A. If total input during a run is measured by a flow measuring device, such readings shall be used. Otherwise, record the flow measuring device readings at five-minute intervals during a run. Determine the quantity charged during each interval by averaging the flow rates at the beginning and end of the interval and then multiplying the average for each interval by the time for each interval. Then add the quantity for each interval to determine the total quantity charged during the entire run, (Sm) or (Sv).

B. Collect samples of the sludge charged to the incinerator in nonporous collecting jars at the beginning of each run and at approximately one-hour intervals thereafter until the test ends, and determine for each sample the dry sludge content (total solids residue) in accordance with "224 G. Method for Solid and Semisolid Samples," Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, Thirteenth Edition, American Public Health Association, Inc., New York, N.Y., 1971, pp. 539-41, except that:

(1) evaporating dishes shall be ignited to at least 103 degrees Celsius rather than the 550 degrees Celsius specified in step 3(a)(1);

(2) determination of volatile residue, step 3(b) may be deleted;

(3) the quantity of dry sludge per unit sludge charged shall be determined in terms of either Rdv (metric units: mg dry sludge/liter sludge charged or English units: lb/ft³) or Rdm (metric units: mg dry sludge/mg sludge charged or English units: lb/lb).

C. Determine the quantity of dry sludge per unit sludge charged in terms of either Rdv or Rdm.

(1) If the volume of sludge charged is used:

$$S_d = 60 \times 10^{-3} \times (R_{dv} S_v) / T \quad (\text{Metric Units})$$

or

$$S_d = (8.021) \times [(R_{dv} S_v) / T] \quad (\text{English Units})$$

where:

S_d = average dry sludge charging rate during the run, kg/hr (English units: lb/hr);

R_{dv} = average quantity of dry sludge per unit volume of sludge charged to the incinerator, mg/1 (English units: lb/ft³);

S_v = sludge charged to the incinerator during the run, m³ (English units: gal);

T = duration of run, min (English units: min);

60x10⁻³ = metric units conversion factor, 1-kg-min/m³-mg-hr;

8.021 = English units conversion factor, ft³-min/gal-hr.

(2) If the mass of sludge charged is used:

$$S_d = (60) \times (R_{dm} S_m) / T \quad (\text{Metric or English Units})$$

where:

S_d = average dry sludge charging rate during the run, kg/hr (English units: lb/hr);

R_{dm} = average ratio of quantity of dry sludge to quantity of sludge charged to the incinerator, mg/mg (English units: lb/lb);

S_m = sludge charged during the run, kg (English units: lb);

T = duration of run, min (metric or English units);

60 = conversion factor, min/hr (metric or English units)

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: SEWAGE SLUDGE INCINERATORS

Subheading: Performance Test Procedures

Item Subpart: Particulate emission rate

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1325

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Particulate emission rate. Particulate emission rate shall be determined by:

$$C_{aw} = C_s Q_s \quad (\text{metric or English units})$$

where:

C_{aw} = Particulate matter mass emissions, mg/hr (English units: lb/hr).

C_s = Particulate matter concentration, mg/m³ (English units: lb/dscf).

Q_s = Volumetric stack gas flow rate, dscm/hr (English units: dscf/hr).

Q_s and C_s shall be determined using methods 2 and 5, respectively

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: SEWAGE SLUDGE INCINERATORS

Subheading: Performance Test Procedures

Item Subpart: Sampling time for Method 5

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1325

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Sampling time for Method 5. For Method 5, the sampling time for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and the sampling rate shall be at least 0.015 dscm/min (0.53 dscf/min), except that shorter sampling times, when necessitated by process variables or other factors, may be approved by the agency.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: SEWAGE SLUDGE INCINERATORS

Subheading: Standards of Performance for Existing Sewage Sludge
Incinerators

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1305

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

No owner or operator of an existing sewage sludge incinerator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the sewage sludge incinerator any gases which:

A. Contain particulate matter in excess of 0.3 gr/dscf corrected to 12 percent CO₂ if the incinerator has a burning capacity of less than 200 pounds per hour.

B. Contain particulate matter in excess of 0.2 gr/dscf corrected to 12 percent CO₂ if the incinerator has a burning capacity of 200 to 2,000 pounds per hour.

C. Contain particulate matter in excess of 0.1 gr/dscf corrected to 12 percent CO₂ if the incinerator has a burning capacity of greater than 2,000 pounds per hour.

No owner or operator of an existing sewage sludge incinerator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the incinerator any gases which exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity, except that a maximum of 40 percent opacity shall be permissible for four minutes in any 60-minute period.

No owner or operator of an existing sewage sludge incinerator shall operate such incinerator unless such incinerator utilizes auxiliary fuel burners that maintain a minimum temperature of 1,200 degrees Fahrenheit for a minimum retention time of 0.3 second or other method of odor control as approved by the commissioner.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: SEWAGE SLUDGE INCINERATORS

Subheading: Standards of Performance for New Sewage Sludge
Incinerators

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 06/07/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1310

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

No owner or operator of a new sewage sludge incinerator shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the incinerator any gases which:

- A. contain particulate matter in excess of 0.65 g/kg dry sludge input (1.30 lb/ton dry sludge input); or
- B. exhibit 20 percent opacity or greater.

No owner or operator of a new sewage sludge incinerator shall operate such incinerator unless such incinerator utilizes auxiliary fuel burners that maintain a minimum temperature of 1200 degrees Fahrenheit for a minimum retention time of 0.3 second or other method of odor control as approved by the commissioner.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: STATIONARY INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES

Subheading: Standards of Performance for Stationary Internal Combustion
Engines

Item Subpart: Heat input

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.2300

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Heat input. The actual heat input and rated heat input of an internal combustion engine shall be determined in accordance with the provisions set forth in parts 7011.0500 to 7011.0550.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: STATIONARY INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES

Subheading: Standards of Performance for Stationary Internal Combustion
Engines

Item Subpart: Sulfur dioxide

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.2300

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Sulfur dioxide. No owner or operator of any stationary internal combustion engine shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the engine any gases which contain sulfur dioxide in excess of 1.75 pounds per million BTU actual heat input if the engine is located in the Minneapolis-St. Paul Air Quality Control Region or if the engine is located outside the Minneapolis-St. Paul Air Quality Control Region but has a total rated heat input greater than 250 million BTU per hour.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: STATIONARY INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES

Subheading: Standards of Performance for Stationary Internal Combustion
Engines

Item Subpart: Visible air contaminants

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.2300

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Visible air contaminants. No owner or operator of any stationary internal combustion engine shall cause or permit the emission of visible air contaminants from the engine in excess of 20 percent opacity for more than ten (10) consecutive seconds once operating temperatures have been obtained

Federal Citation Number:
7011.1615(2)

Last Updated: 09/20/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: SULFURIC ACID PLANTS

Subheading: Continuous Emission Monitoring

Item Subpart: Calibration

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1615

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Calibration. The pollutant gas used to prepare calibration gas mixtures and for calibration check shall be sulfur dioxide.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: SULFURIC ACID PLANTS

Subheading: Continuous Emission Monitoring

Item Subpart: Conversion factor

Federal Effective 07/21/82

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1615

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 5. Conversion factor. The owner or operator of a sulfuric acid production unit shall establish a conversion factor for the purpose of converting monitoring data into units of the applicable standard (kg/metric ton, lb/short ton). The conversion factor shall be determined, as a minimum, three times daily by measuring the concentration of sulfur dioxide entering the converter using suitable methods (e.g., the Reich test, National Air Pollution Control Administration Publication No. 999-AP-13) and calculating the appropriate conversion factor for each eight-hour period as follows:

$$CF = k \frac{(1000 - 0.015r)}{r-s}$$

where:

CF = conversion factor (kg/metric ton per ppm, lb/short ton per ppm).

k = constant derived from material balance. For determining CF in metric units, k = 0.0653. For determining CF in English units, k = 0.1306.

r = percentage of sulfur dioxide by volume entering the gas converter. Appropriate corrections must be made for air injection.

s = percentage of sulfur dioxide by volume in the emissions to the atmosphere determined by the continuous monitoring system required under subpart 1.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: SULFURIC ACID PLANTS

Subheading: Continuous Emission Monitoring

Item Subpart: Instrumentalities

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1615

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Instrumentalities. The owner or operator of a sulfuric acid production unit shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate an instrument for continuously monitoring and recording emissions of sulfur dioxide.

Federal Citation Number:
7011.1615(3)

Last Updated: 09/20/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: SULFURIC ACID PLANTS

Subheading: Continuous Emission Monitoring

Item Subpart: Method 8

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1615

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Method 8. When conducting monitoring system performance evaluations only the sulfur dioxide portion of the Method 8 results shall be used.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: SULFURIC ACID PLANTS

Subheading: Continuous Emission Monitoring

Item Subpart: Periods of excess emissions

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1615

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 8. Periods of excess emissions. For the purpose of reports under part 7019.2000, subpart 1, item B, periods of excess emissions shall be all three-hour periods (or the arithmetic average of three consecutive one-hour periods) during which the integrated average sulfur dioxide emissions exceed the applicable standards under this regulation.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES
Main Heading: SULFURIC ACID PLANTS
Subheading: Continuous Emission Monitoring
Item Subpart: Record of conversion factors

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1615

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 6. Record of conversion factors. The owner or operator of a sulfuric acid production unit shall record all conversion factors and values under subpart (5) above, i.e., CF, r, and s.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: SULFURIC ACID PLANTS

Subheading: Continuous Emission Monitoring

Item Subpart: Record of production data

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1615

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 7. Record of production data. The owner or operator of a sulfuric acid production unit shall record daily the production rate and hours of operation.

Federal Citation Number:
7011.1615(4)

Last Updated: 09/20/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: SULFURIC ACID PLANTS

Subheading: Continuous Emission Monitoring

Item Subpart: Span set

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1615

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 4. Span set. The span shall be set at 1,000 ppm of sulfur dioxide.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: SULFURIC ACID PLANTS

Subheading: Definitions

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/21/82

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1600

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

As used in parts 7011.1600 to 7011.1700 the following words shall have the meanings defined herein:

A. Acid mist. "Acid mist": Means sulfuric acid mist as measured by Method 8.

B. Sulfuric acid production unit. "Sulfuric acid production unit" means any emission facility producing sulfuric acid by the contact process by burning elemental sulfur, alkylation acid, hydrogen sulfide, organic sulfides and mercaptans, or acid sludge, but does not include facilities where conversion to sulfuric acid is utilized primarily as a means of preventing emissions to the atmosphere of sulfur dioxide or other sulfur compounds.

Federal Citation Number:
7011.1630

Last Updated: 09/20/96

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: SULFURIC ACID PLANTS

Subheading: Exceptions

Item Subpart:

*Federal Effective
Date:*

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1630

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Shutdowns and breakdowns of control equipment at any sulfuric acid production unit shall be governed by the provisions of parts 7017.1000, 7017.2000, 7019.1000, 7019.2000, 7019.3000, and 7019.3010.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: SULFURIC ACID PLANTS

Subheading: Performance Test Methods

Item Subpart:

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1620

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Unless another method is approved by the commissioner, any person required to submit performance tests for a sulfuric acid production unit shall utilize the following test methods:

- A. Method 1 for sample and velocity traverses;
- B. Method 2 for velocity and volumetric flow rate;
- C. Method 3 for gas analysis; and
- D. Method 8 for the concentrations of SO₂ and acid mist.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: SULFURIC ACID PLANTS

Subheading: Performance Test Procedures

Item Subpart: Acid mist and sulfur dioxide emissions

Federal Effective 07/21/82

Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1625

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Acid mist and sulfur dioxide emissions. Unless the commissioner approves another method, acid mist and sulfur dioxide emissions, expressed in pounds per ton of 100 percent H₂SO₄, shall be determined by dividing the emission rate in lb/hr (g/hr) by the acid production rate. The emission rate shall be determined by the equation, $\text{lb/hr} = Q_s \times c$, where Q_s = volumetric flow rate of the effluent in dscf/hr (dscm/hr) as determined in accordance with part 7011.1620, item B, and c = acid mist and sulfur dioxide concentrations in lb/dscf (g/dscm) as determined in accordance with part 7011.1620, item D.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: SULFURIC ACID PLANTS

Subheading: Performance Test Procedures

Item Subpart: Acid production rate

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1625

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Acid production rate. Acid production rate, expressed in tons per hour of 100 percent H₂SO₄, shall be determined during each testing period by a suitable method approved by the Agency. The Agency may require the production rate to be confirmed by a material balance over the production system

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: SULFURIC ACID PLANTS

Subheading: Performance Test Procedures

Item Subpart: Sampling time and volume

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1625

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Sampling time and volume. In testing for sulfur dioxide and acid mist, the sampling time for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and the minimum sample volume shall be 40.6 dscf (1.15 dscm) except that smaller sampling times or sample volumes, when necessitated by process variables or other factors, may be approved by the Agency.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: SULFURIC ACID PLANTS

Subheading: Standards of Performance of Existing Sulfuric Acid Production
Units

Item Subpart: Acid mist

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1605

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 3. Acid mist. No owner or operator of an existing sulfuric acid production unit shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any sulfuric acid production unit any gases which contain acid mist, expressed as H₂SO₄, in excess of 1.70 pounds per ton of acid produced (0.85 kg per metric ton), production being expressed as 100 percent H₂SO₄.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: SULFURIC ACID PLANTS

Subheading: Standards of Performance of Existing Sulfuric Acid Production
Units

Item Subpart: Post-July 1, 1977 limit

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1605

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subp. 2. Post-July 1, 1977 limit. After July 7, 1977, no owner or operator of an existing sulfuric acid production unit shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any sulfuric acid production unit any gases which contain sulfur dioxide in excess of 30 pounds per ton of acid produced (15 kg per metric ton), production being expressed as 100 percent H₂SO₄.

State: Minnesota

Chapter Title: STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

Main Heading: SULFURIC ACID PLANTS

Subheading: Standards of Performance of Existing Sulfuric Acid Production
Units

Item Subpart: Pre-July 1, 1977 limit

Federal Effective 07/21/82
Date:

State SIP Citation#: 7011.1605

State Effective Date:

Regulatory Text

Subpart 1. Pre-July 1, 1977 limit. Prior to July 1, 1977, no owner or operator of an existing sulfuric acid production unit shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any sulfuric acid production unit any gases which contain sulfur dioxide in excess of 42 pounds per ton of acid produced (21 kg per metric ton), production being expressed as 100 percent H₂SO₄.